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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

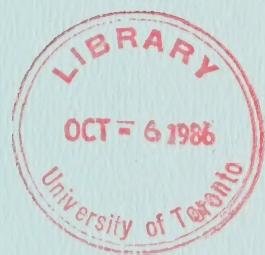
VOLUME: 141

DATE: Wednesday, September 27th, 1989

BEFORE: M.I. JEFFERY, Q.C., Chairman

E. MARTEL, Member

A. KOVEN, Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

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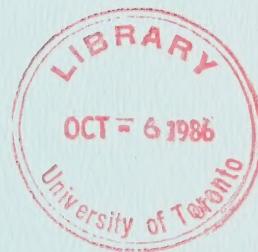


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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at the Best Western Motor Inn,
349 Government Road, Dryden, Ontario, on
Wednesday, September 17th, 1989, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 141

BEFORE:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| MR. MICHAEL I. JEFFERY, Q.C. | Chairman |
| MR. ELIE MARTEL | Member |
| MRS. ANNE KOVEN | Member |

(i)

A P P E A R A N C E S

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.) | MINISTRY OF NATURAL |
| MS. C. BLASTORAH) | RESOURCES |
| MS. K. MURPHY) | |
| MS. Y. HERSCHER) | |
| MR. B. CAMPBELL) | MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT |
| MS. J. SEABORN) | |
| MR. R. TUER, Q.C.) | ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY |
| MR. R. COSMAN) | ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO |
| MS. E. CRONK) | LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' |
| MR. P.R. CASSIDY) | ASSOCIATION |
| MR. H. TURKSTRA | ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD |
| MR. J. WILLIAMS, Q.C. | ONTARIO FEDERATION OF |
| MR. B.R. ARMSTRONG | ANGLERS & HUNTERS |
| MR. G.L. FIRMAN | |
| MR. D. HUNTER | NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL |
| MR. J.F. CASTRILLI) | |
| MS. M. SWENARCHUK) | FORESTS FOR TOMORROW |
| MR. R. LINDGREN) | |
| MR. P. SANFORD) | KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA |
| MS. L. NICHOLLS) | LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS |
| MR. D. WOOD) | POWER & PAPER COMPANY |
| MR. D. MacDONALD | ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR |
| MR. R. COTTON | BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD. |
| MR. Y. GERVAIS) | ONTARIO TRAPPERS |
| MR. R. BARNES) | ASSOCIATION |
| MR. R. EDWARDS) | NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST |
| MR. B. MCKERCHER) | OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION |

(ii)

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

| | |
|--|--|
| MR. L. GREENSPOON) MS. B. LLOYD) | NORTHWATCH |
| MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.) MR. B. BABCOCK) | RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE |
| MR. D. SCOTT) MR. J.S. TAYLOR) | NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE |
| MR. J.W. HARBELL) MR. S.M. MAKUCH) | GREAT LAKES FOREST |
| MR. J. EBBS | ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION |
| MR. D. KING | VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO |
| MR. D. COLBORNE | GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3 |
| MR. R. REILLY | ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION |
| MR. H. GRAHAM | CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION) |
| MR. G.J. KINLIN | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE |
| MR. S.J. STEPINAC | MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES |
| MR. M. COATES | ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION |
| MR. P. ODORIZZI | BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY |

(iii)

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF
SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS

MR. M.O. EDWARDS

FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON

GEORGE NIXON

MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G SPublic Session - Submissions

| <u>Name:</u> | <u>Page No.</u> |
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| Jim Redden (Citizen)..... | 23996 |
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| Hal Wilmering (Citizen)..... | 24078 |
| Marvin Wisneski (Citizen)..... | 24099 |
| Ed Burgstaler (Citizen)..... | 24105 |

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

| <u>Exhibit No.</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Page No.</u> |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| 861 | Submission by Mr. Jim Redden. | 23996 |
| 862 | Document entitled: Forest Policy of the Canadian Paperworkers Union. | 24022 |
| 863 | Written Submission by Pat Sayeau. | 24032 |

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:05 p.m.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated,
3 please.

4 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

5 Welcome to the second day of the Board's sittings in
6 Dryden. For those of you who haven't been here before,
7 my name is Michael Jeffery, I chair the Environmental
8 Assessment Board of Ontario and chair this hearing. To
9 my right is Anne Koven, a member of the Board, and to
10 my right is Eli Martel, a vice-chair of the Board.

11 On my immediate right is a panel of
12 witnesses provided by the Ministry of Natural
13 Resources. Mr. Frank Kennedy, who is a forester and
14 will deal with matters relating to the Ministry's
15 application and the forestry concerns; Mr. Tupling who
16 is the District Manager for MNR in Dryden; Mr. Cam
17 Clark who will deal with socio-economic concerns and
18 other questions relating to the proponent's
19 application, and Mr. Dave Hogg who is a wildlife
20 specialist and will deal with concerns in that area.

21 The purpose of the Board sitting in
22 Dryden is to afford an opportunity for those members of
23 the public who are unable to attend the sessions which
24 are ongoing now in Thunder Bay and we have two purposes
25 here: One is for you to be able to present a

1 submission to the Board either by way of a written
2 document or an oral presentation; and the second is to
3 allow you an opportunity to clarify and have answered
4 some of your concerns relating to the application.
5 And, in that regard, we have requested the Ministry to
6 provide these witnesses so that they will be in a
7 position to assist in answering some of those
8 questions.

9 The procedure we are adopting for this
10 part of the hearing is informal in nature, to the
11 extent that we will not require the witnesses to be
12 sworn, and anyone who wants to make a presentation to
13 the Board - you will notice for those of you who were
14 here yesterday a slight change over last night - we
15 have removed the podium and we would ask anyone who
16 wants to make a presentation to the Board, that they
17 could sit at that table there where the microphone is
18 on the table, or if they prefer to stand, they can
19 stand at the podium as well -- sorry, at the
20 microphone.

21 In the event that any party or member of
22 the public makes a submission to the Board by way of a
23 presentation, we will afford the other parties an
24 opportunity to question you on your submission. That
25 is only fair and that is the normal procedure, that is

1 a normal part of these proceedings.

2 We will also allow, when questions are
3 asked of the Ministry for whoever on the panel is in a
4 position to answer those questions to do so, and it may
5 well be that some of the questions you are putting to
6 the Ministry cannot be answered by the Ministry at this
7 time. Sometimes that is a result of them hearing a
8 question for the first time and they may not be the
9 appropriate ones within the Ministry to provide the
10 answers in any event. Depending on what the request is
11 and what the question is all about, the Board may
12 request the Ministry to provide you with a written
13 answer to your concerns at a later date.

14 We've had a request from three members of
15 the public to address the Board today during this
16 afternoon's session and, by the way, there will an
17 additional session at 7:00 p.m. tonight for those who
18 can't attend during the afternoon session.

19 Excuse me.

20 There is now a fourth person who has come
21 forward who also wants to address the Board during this
22 afternoon's session.

23 So I think with that introduction we will
24 commence, and I would like to call upon Mr. Jim Redden.
25 Is he in the room?

1 Would you come forward, sir.

2 MR. REDDEN: (handed)

3 THE CHAIRMAN: When a written submission
4 is presented to the Board, the Board's practice is to
5 admit it as an exhibit to these proceedings and this, I
6 believe, will be Exhibit 861.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 861: Submission by Mr. Jim Redden.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: The Board will make the
9 record copy of this exhibit available for all other
10 parties to see and copies can be reproduced at a later
11 time. You can take a look at it during the break.

12 Mr. Redden, if you would like to make
13 your presentation.

14 MR. REDDEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
15 Members of the Board, panel members, other interested
16 parties.

17 While you are in the area I hope you have
18 the opportunity to spend some time visiting. 90 per
19 cent of all the development you see in this area is due
20 to timber harvesting. This is a reality we live in.

21 As for myself, I was born and raised in
22 Port Arthur, I have been prospecting since 1958,
23 graduated from Lakehead University in geology in 1969,
24 spent 13 years in northern Quebec and in Labrador in a
25 number of senior exploration, mining, and research

1 positions. I also spent some time in process research
2 engineering.

3 Since returning to northwestern Ontario
4 in 1982 I have been self-employed as a consulting
5 geologist. My first project was to design, build and
6 operate the first heat leach facility in Ontario.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Could I just interrupt
8 you, and could you tell us what a heat leach facility
9 is?

10 MR. REDDEN: It's my next line, sir.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well, sorry.

12 MR. REDDEN: Okay. Heat leaching is a
13 low cost technique to recover gold, where applicable,
14 ranges as low as one fifth, one tenth of that present
15 in present operating mines maybe economic to process.
16 In the past two years I have been involved with over
17 \$1-million worth of exploration.

18 The basic premise of this process is
19 determine if a single set of hearings is sufficient for
20 issuing a class environmental permit. The obvious
21 answer to me is yes, at least for the boreal forest. I
22 am not sufficiently aware of the St. Lawrence Forest to
23 make a comment on that.

24 Logging activities are similar across the
25 province. Local differences may occur because of

1 specific local conditions. These local concerns should
2 be handled locally. This is assuming that the report
3 of the Board will specify the range of weighting
4 factors to be applied to the various values to be
5 integrated into the cutting plan.

6 Most of my work when I am dealing with
7 the MNR is involved with work permit applications. I
8 deal on a regularly with four or five different MNR
9 offices. When a concern or problem arises, I discuss
10 it with the MNR people involved. We arrive at a
11 mutually satisfactory solution and the system works
12 well. It works for three reasons: The local MNR staff
13 are aware of the local conditions, I live here and I
14 supply accurate data to make the decision on, and there
15 is mutual respect and both parties wish to cooperate to
16 get results.

17 MNR head office is a problem though.
18 This stems from too much centralization and
19 concentration of decision-making authority outside the
20 area. Poor decisions are made because of the long
21 distance, the inadequacy of communications, the lack of
22 local knowledge, the lack of delegation of authority,
23 and what I term a Toronto syndrome. The centralization
24 leads to unnecessary delays, incorrect decisions - in
25 one case a few years ago a near disaster - a lack of

1 local accountability, which is very important, and it
2 perpetuates a Toronto syndrome.

3 The MNR planning process seems to be
4 backward. The Strategic Land Use Plan for northwestern
5 Ontario that was completed in May, 1982, and stamped
6 approved. The Dryden District Land Use Plan proposed
7 policy and optional plans was only issued in June of
8 '82, thus the rules and constraints were imposed before
9 local input was even solicited.

10 On that I would like to refer to an
11 article in the September, 1989, edition of Scientific
12 American and an article by Edward O. Wilson who has a
13 Ph.D. in biology from Harvard and he has been awarded
14 the National Medal of Science, Pulitzer Prize in
15 general non-fiction, and the Tyler Prize for
16 environmental achievement in which he states - now,
17 this particular article is about threats to
18 biodiversity - but what he states is:

19 "Biologists and economic planners now
20 understand that merely setting aside
21 reserves without regard for the needs of
22 the local population is but a short-term
23 solution to the biodiversity crisis."

24 I believe that can be expanded to include
25 the solution to any local problem or conceived problem,

1 and it would appear from what I just finished reading
2 about their planning process that they do not
3 understand the local impact of their decisions made
4 outside the area.

5 Good planning requires several
6 prerequisites, an adequate database, an objective plan
7 for, and qualified planners. Even when all the
8 prerequisites are present the end result may not be
9 valid due to any number of factors.

10 The Ontario database for most of the
11 plans generated by the MNR is inadequate and at least
12 some cases the objective of a planning process is not
13 honestly stated and qualified planners are not always
14 used. To solve these problems, I suggest that the
15 database must be increased. This will require
16 substantial funding but intelligent decisions cannot be
17 made without fundamental data.

18 I would like to see a long-range planning
19 group instituted to consider the next 10 to 100 years
20 in the province and the data collection necessary to
21 that planning process. This should identify long-term
22 goals and the scientific database required in order to
23 even plan intelligently for those goals.

24 Qualified planners require education,
25 training and industrial experience. In addition, the

1 planning process must be carried out as close to the
2 location of the plan as possible. There is no
3 substitute for on-site observation. It not only
4 provides a critical first-hand appraisal, but by living
5 and working in the area it provides a planning with a
6 local perspective which is fundamental to sound
7 planning.

8 With respect to MNR open houses.
9 Unfortunately open houses presently held by the MNR are
10 widely considered a joke. It is considered a joke
11 because the important decisions have already been made
12 or appear to have already been made. A fundamental
13 understanding of most people is that only
14 inconsequential details are really open for discussion
15 and change. At present the announcement is so general
16 that few, if any, of the general public know what the
17 plan is really about. If an open house is to be
18 serious, then it will be necessary to listen and act on
19 public opinion. In addition, it will be necessary for
20 the announcement of the open house to detail the items
21 in the plan to be discussed and their potential
22 consequences. Clearer advertising would help.

23 In some cases I think you would almost
24 have to go to sensational advertising. So it will be
25 difficult to balance between the two options.

1 With respect to logging practices.
2 Clearcutting has often been condemned more to the
3 unsightly short-term consequences than the longer term
4 results. Appearance seems to be the most important
5 topic and concern. I have seen much worse than
6 clearcuts; forest fire burns, mile after mile of
7 blowdown, and even locally here 50 to 100 per cent
8 destruction of balsam trees by budworm. They are worse
9 because nobody benefits, plus personally they are much
10 more difficult to walk through.

11 Logging is a harvesting operation and
12 trapping, hunting and fishing are harvesting
13 operations. Logging and other forest-related
14 activities are in fact agriculture. Perhaps there is
15 justification for merging the MNR with the Ministry of
16 Agriculture. This should improve the public image.
17 With a bit of research it may be possible to upgrade
18 the activity to organic farming which is quite popular.

19 The public opinion survey being used by
20 the OFAH which I believe you have a copy of
21 (indicating).

22 THE CHAIRMAN: I am not sure that has
23 been submitted yet. Has it?

24 MR. HANNA: (nodding negatively).

25 MR. FREIDIN: That was the matter that

1 was discussed, Mr. Chairman, in terms of the
2 admissibility.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, right. No, we do not
4 have a copy of that and I think we decided that we--

5 MR. REDDEN: Do you wish a copy?

6 THE CHAIRMAN: --don't wish a copy at
7 this time.

8 MR. REDDEN: You don't wish a copy.

9 MR. HANNA: Mr. Chairman, perhaps just
10 for clarification. I think what the gentleman is
11 referring to is a handout that the Ontario Federation
12 of Anglers & Hunters put together for the open house.
13 In that handout there was a reference to the matter
14 that was ruled non-admissible at the time the
15 Federation wished to enter it. So at this time the
16 actual survey that I think he's referring to in the
17 handout has not been entered.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Well, we dealt with
19 that at the Thunder Bay hearings and the efficacy of
20 putting that in. So we will leave that out of the
21 evidence at this point.

22 MR. REDDEN: Does that mean I cannot
23 refer to it?

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, no. If you wish to
25 refer to it you can in your submission. We are just

1 not going to accept the survey itself as part of the
2 evidence.

3 MR. REDDEN: Okay. The public opinion
4 survey being used by the OFAH, which is portions of a
5 1989 national survey of Canadian public opinion on
6 forestry issues, illustrates I think several aspects of
7 the image problem. While the data shows a strong
8 concern for the values of wilderness and wildlife, it
9 can also be interpreted to demonstrate the lack of
10 understanding of non-urban areas by the majority of
11 Canadians, plus the added spillover of media coverage
12 of acid rain and tropical deforestation.

13 The relatively small percentage of
14 respondents who recognize more than one use indicates a
15 fundamental flaw in our educational system. Who would
16 propose that Mississauga have no jobs or that only
17 hamburger stands would be allowed in Toronto. That
18 would be only one use or no use.

19 Teaching of Canadian geography needs a
20 boost. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Chairman of the World
21 Commission on Environment and Development in the
22 September, 1989 issue of Scientific American referred
23 to sustained economic growth, wrote:

24 "The Commission called for a new era of
25 economic growth. Growth that enhances

1 the resource base rather than degrades
2 it. We know now that growth development
3 need not be environmentally degrading,
4 that in fact growth can create the
5 capital and the capacity necessary to
6 solve environmental problems."
7 I see this as a challenge that the
8 resource-based industries can meet.

9 With respect to reforestation. There
10 seems to be a consensus that cutting exceeds planting.
11 If that is true, more trees should be planted as soon
12 as possible. A time table should also be established
13 to eliminate the scrub brush resulting from previous
14 logging operations and then plant commercial species.
15 Research should be conducted and expanded into new and
16 improved tree species and the possibilities for mixing
17 species to increase yield. Government should pay for
18 the above as the entire province would benefit. Future
19 reforestation should be incorporated into FMAs.

20 Tourist industry. Tourist industry is a
21 significant factor in the commercial mix of the
22 economies of northern and northwestern Ontario. It is
23 largely based on minimal wage, seasonal jobs; great for
24 students but inadequate to support a family. It is
25 pure unadulterated nonsense to propose that tourism

alone can support a vibrant northern economy. The tourists I have talked to realize that people have to earn a living and they accept the fact of logging and mining in the area. Despite 31 years experience in the bush, I have yet to meet a tourist more than 50 feet from the road or lake.

Tourism in this area is based on fishing and hunting. Fishing is but a three-month season, hunting adds about two to three months but at a much reduced scale. Unlike bears, the residents of the area cannot hibernate for the winter. Unlike tourists, the residents do not have a job to go to in another area. There is potential to increase tourism, but it should not be done at the expense of the residents.

15 One form of tourism which would be
16 beneficial would be educational industrial tours to the
17 north for residents of southern Ontario. This would
18 hopefully increase the understanding of the north in
19 the south.

With respect to mining. Mining suffers from an image problem as does logging. Some of the problems are real, some can be prevented, some can be minimized, some must be accepted as the best that can be done with available technology. Several facts must be given to place the mining sector in context.

1 Within 50 miles of the flight path from
2 Thunder Bay to Dryden are two mines, an average of one
3 mine per 5,000 square miles. The average cost to find
4 a mine ranges from \$30- to \$60-million. The total cost
5 of preliminary exploration ranges from \$100- to
6 \$300,000. If results are encouraging, additional
7 expenditures mainly for drilling would follow until an
8 ore body is found or, as happens, more than 99 per cent
9 of the time an ore body is not found. Within 30 to 40
10 miles of Dryden, several millions of dollars have been
11 spent in the past few years exploring for mines.

12 From the foregoing three main points are
13 evident: Mines are rare, mines are difficult and
14 expensive to find, mining exploration in itself creates
15 jobs regardless of results.

16 To increase the odds of finding a mine it
17 is absolutely necessary to have access to the largest
18 possible land base. Security of title to the land for
19 exploration and mining must be assured, reasonable
20 working conditions must be imposed. As an example,
21 when a three-mile road is required to access a site,
22 imposing a need for a 15-mile road is unreasonable.
23 Refusing to allow work because blasting of two or three
24 small holes may cause rocks to land in a lake is
25 unreasonable.

1 From this it would seem that if anyone
2 who throws a rock or a pebble into a lake must be
3 committing an offence. Swift equitable resolution of
4 any differences must be assured, unambiguous
5 regulations. One regulation now in place could be
6 interpreted that diamond drillers are forbidden to
7 urinate in the bush, a regulation I double checked that
8 with the Ministry of the Environment and it can be
9 interpreted that way.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: I would assume it might be
11 a problem of enforcement though.

12 MR. REDDEN: The problem is that it could
13 be a form of harassment. It would be interesting, but
14 let's not speculate on the possibilities there.

15 Location of access roads to assist mining
16 exploration where feasible. I have checked into this
17 and I understand that it is supposed to happen, but
18 there is a breakdown in the system somewhere. I am
19 still trying to track down where the breakdown is.

20 Logging also poses a threat to
21 exploration work because of removing the trees removes
22 all the grid lines which is a control for all the
23 exploration work. It is impossible to look at a map or
24 to look at the surface of any land and state
25 definitively that a mine is or is not present.

1 It is possible, however, to compare areas
2 as to whether one area is more likely to contain a mine
3 than another. Using this comparison basis, the
4 province has been divided into areas of low, moderate
5 and high mineral potential. In the Dryden District two
6 areas of high mineral potential have been incorporated
7 into new parks. It must be noted that Hemlo was
8 considered moderate potential. This is another example
9 of an inadequate database.

10 Now, I would like to say a few words
11 about scientists because it seems to be a popular topic
12 these days. Science is neutral, there is neither good
13 nor bad. Scientists can also be neutral, but they may
14 not be. Scientists can be good or bad, as scientists
15 and as people. Scientists can also have biases and
16 prejudices. It is not enough to accept the conclusions
17 of a scientific study, it is necessary to determine if
18 the conclusions are based on valid reproduceable data
19 using accepted scientific techniques and that all
20 sources and reference data have been derived on the
21 same basis.

22 I mention this because I have worked with
23 scientific studies which reach certain conclusions
24 based on faulty logic, testing or evaluation of the
25 data. These studies were carried out by highly

1 respected engineering firms and scientists. To give
2 you an example: I was involved in a \$50-million
3 expansion of a processing plant, somebody forgot to put
4 in washrooms. When you are dealing with an issue like
5 the environment, there is a tendency to reach a
6 conclusion and then try to make the data fit.

7 Which brings us to the topic of
8 education. I have mentioned education several times in
9 this presentation. Education is a most important tool
10 available to resolve the issues raised at these
11 hearings. Of particular importance are improvements in
12 the teaching of science, not only is science necessary
13 to understand the world we live in, but more
14 scientists, particularly multi-discipline scientists,
15 will be required to define the world we live in and
16 thereby improve the future.

17 I have got another little category here
18 that I couldn't really find where to place it, so I
19 just called it 'other'.

20 Research is warranted to find uses for
21 the slash left after logging and the pulp mill
22 effluents. This could involve the production of
23 organic chemicals or perhaps in combination with a
24 local mineral resource, a new commercial product could
25 be created. A little imagination may result in reduced

1 wastes while creating extra profit. Uses for the trees
2 now considered non-commercial should also be studied,
3 not only for fiber or lumber, but perhaps as sources of
4 chemicals.

5 There has been a number of inferences in
6 the presentations yesterday and today concerning a
7 fundamental distrust of the MNR and the feeling that
8 local people are not involved in the decision-making
9 process. Now, I would like to give you a little bit of
10 background on why some of those comments are made.

11 Okay. As an example of the references to
12 poor MNR public relations and the frustrations
13 expressed concerning the decision-making process, let's
14 take a look at the two park areas I referred to
15 earlier.

16 The first area is the 6,440-hectare park
17 known as the Lola Lake Nature Reserve. This park is
18 located just east of here, three miles north of my
19 house. This park contains gravel, sand and swamp. The
20 park also contains copper, lead, zinc -- pardon me,
21 copper, lead and silver in addition to timber, animals
22 and fish, and a belt of rocks across the park and
23 within a few miles of the park boundaries. To the west
24 the rocks contain copper, nickel, tungsten, tantalum,
25 lithium, beryllium and assorted other metals. To the

1 east the rocks contain several gold deposits, one of
2 which is a potential mine at the present time. There
3 are exploration companies willing and able to spend
4 money in this area.

5 The sand and gravel of part of an outwash
6 plane from glacial deposits. If you do not wish to
7 hike through the bush to see this park, just drive back
8 to Thunder Bay along Highway 17. From Dryden to the
9 vicinity of Upsala you will see the same material. The
10 only difference is that for the most of that distance
11 the area has low mineral potential.

12 The second area is a 3,400-hectare park
13 known as the Butler Lake Nature Reserve. This park
14 contains clay. Okay. Technically it's not clay, but
15 for convenience everybody calls it clay. This clay is
16 rare compared to the sand, gravel and swamp of the Lola
17 Lake Nature Reserve. It only covers a few hundred
18 square miles. In addition to the clay, three gold
19 deposits occur within the park boundary, two copper
20 nickel deposits occur within 500 feet of the park, and
21 at least several additional deposits occur nearby. The
22 entire park area is classified as high mineral
23 potential land.

24 Creation of this park accomplished
25 several things; it put a halt to over half a million

1 dollars worth of mining exploration, it reduced the
2 size of two trap lines, thereby reducing the livelihood
3 of the trappers accordingly. One of the trap lines has
4 been in the same family for 135 years. It eliminated a
5 hunting area used by tourists making use of local
6 tourist facilities, it stopped collection of minerals
7 for the tourist industry by a local tourist operator,
8 it has reduced the area in which residents can enjoy
9 hunting and other outdoor activities.

10 Here's an abbreviated description of the
11 Butler Lake Nature Reserve and I quote:

12 "Gently rolling clay over bedrock
13 topography, poplar, white birch, white
14 spruce and balsam, representation of
15 significant red varved clay marker
16 horizon as well as massive devarved gray
17 clay."

18 This description is from the interim
19 management statement for the park. It is also a key
20 description of my backyard and many others in the area.

21 It is also of interest that the park
22 areas have been classified as agricultural land. The
23 MNR strategy is to discourage any use which would
24 prevent future uses except for food production.

25 Putting it in a park does not seem appropriate.

1 From the foregoing you can see a part of
2 the reason why the credibility of the MNR is questioned
3 and the population is suspicious from time to time. It
4 should also be noted that maps of these areas have not
5 been published in the local press despite the fact that
6 the park policy was announced 16 months ago.

7 I am not opposed to parks, I am not
8 opposed to protecting areas to prevent destruction or
9 bad development; my example of that would be Niagara
10 Falls. I am definitely opposed to creating parks based
11 on stupidity, ignorance and the total disregard not
12 only of the wishes of the local population, but also
13 the long-term future of the province.

14 Perhaps a new class of areas would be
15 useful. For convenience let's call them control
16 development areas, CDAs for short. These CDAs could
17 incorporate more restrictive regulations to modify and
18 more tightly control activities to protect "values",
19 while allowing the commercial benefits of these areas
20 to continue. The idea of parks conjures up all sorts
21 of visions; however, this ain't Banff, this ain't
22 Bambi-Land and we don't live in a Walt Disney movie.

23 One of the individuals last night talked
24 about his two-year-old grandson wanting to go fishing
25 and his response thinking what would it be like in the

1 future. I also have a similar story I would like to
2 relate. While I was working on the heat leach project
3 just east of town here my wife, son and daughter and I
4 lived in an old school bus. One day the back of the
5 school bus, the door was open right beside my son's
6 bunk. He rolled over and was eyeball-to-eyeball with a
7 moose.

8 On another occasion he decided to take
9 some photographs of woodchucks that were living near
10 the bus. Woodchucks, it's very hard to get a close up,
11 so my son sat in front of the woodchuck hole for 15
12 minutes waiting for the woodchuck to stick its head out
13 so he could get his picture. He was 12-years-old at
14 the time. He got his picture and we did a count, he
15 had 99 fly bits on him.

16 Now, with experiences like these it is
17 easy to understand why I favour conservation and
18 multiple land use and why I choose to live here.

19 In closing, I would like to emphasize
20 that I believe the only way to minimize conflicts
21 between users is a three-fold process. First,
22 education of the users to each other's concerns,
23 requirements and practices; second, more research to
24 better define the parameters of biological entities and
25 populations; and, third, modification and improvement

1 of practices based on new ideas, new data and new
2 technology.

3 Personally, I am particularly involved in
4 the education aspect; I intend to be part of the
5 solution not part of the problem.

6 Thank you.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Redden.
8 Just before you go back, I would like to ask if any of
9 the other parties have any questions for Mr. Redden
10 based on his presentation?

11 (no response)

12 Do you have any questions, Mr. Freidin?

13 MR. FREIDIN: Yes.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

15 MR. FREIDIN: There is a question in the
16 back.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, sorry. Yes, sir?

18 MR. MUNFORD: May a part of the audience
19 ask a question?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

21 MR. MUNFORD: I would like to --

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Do you want to ask a
23 question of Mr. Redden?

24 MR. MUNFORD: Yes, please.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, come forward, please.

1 MR. MUNFORD: My name is Rod Munford and
2 I am a local tourist operator and restaurant operator.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: How do you spell your last
4 name, sir?

5 MR. MUNFORD: M-u-n-f-o-r-d.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

7 MR. MUNFORD: I just wanted to know if
8 the speaker realized that tourism is now the largest
9 employer in northern Ontario according to Immigration
10 and Employment Canada?

11 I would also like to ask if he knew that
12 tourism is now the leader in job creation in northern
13 Ontario on a full-time equivalent basis?

14 Does he also know that tourism is the
15 largest single contributor to sales tax revenues in
16 northern Ontario, and that tourism is a significant
17 generator of foreign exchange dollars and that May to
18 October is not three months.

19 Those are my questions.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I don't know
21 if you want to respond to that, Mr. Redden, or not,
22 but...

23 MR. REDDEN: I believe the two of us have
24 corresponded previously through the letters to the
25 editor, this was a couple of years back.

1 You know, as I say, the tourist industry
2 is a significant factor in the commercial mix of the
3 economies of northern and northwestern Ontario. I was
4 reading some statistics on a White Paper from NOTOA, I
5 believe it was, which worked out to be the average wage
6 in the tourist industry was \$4,000 a year. Okay.

7 I do not want to get into an argument or
8 a heated discussion as to which industry is better than
9 the other because it is counter-productive because as
10 soon as any user of resources starts arguing with
11 another user over who is better, who is more important
12 or so on, the argument gets out of hand and the
13 consequence is that the general public gets mad at both
14 of them and both parties lose and we've already lost
15 enough.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think in keeping
17 with that the Board certainly takes judicial notice of
18 the fact that both tourism and some of the resource
19 industries, whether they be the timber industry or
20 mining, are of significant importance to the economy of
21 northern Ontario, so it is certainly not a matter of
22 the Board being that interested in claims of which
23 contributes more and which contributes less and that
24 kind of thing.

25 I think to that extent it is

1 counter-productive when you are dealing with an economy
2 in an area of the province that relies on a wide
3 variety of resources and other values.

4 MR. REDDEN: I can only refer you back to
5 my closing statements, education of the users to each
6 other's concerns, requirements and practices, better
7 understanding, more research so we know more about the
8 environment so we can act intelligently on it and work
9 together to maximize the benefits for everyone.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

11 Any further questions with respect to Mr.
12 Redden's presentation?

13 (no response)

14 Mr. Freidin, did you have any questions
15 with respect to this presentation?

16 MR. FREIDIN: A question to the Board.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, very well.

18 MR. FREIDIN: The panel, I'm sorry.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Do you want to
20 ask your questions now then?

21 MR. FREIDIN: My questions basically are
22 for Mr. Kennedy and they arise out of comments made
23 regarding whether objectives are honestly stated or not
24 and questions arising out of opportunities for public
25 involvement, primarily whether decisions are made

1 before the public have an opportunity to have input.

2 And just so we can perhaps get some
3 jargon out of the way, Mr. Kennedy, is it fair to say
4 that in documents which are prepared and made available
5 at information centres that there is an indication of
6 what the Ministry is hoping to achieve and generally
7 how they want to go about achieving those things?

8 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, that kind of
9 information is presented in draft timber management
10 plans at information centres.

11 MR. FREIDIN: Are those subject matters,
12 what you want to achieve and generally how you want to
13 go about achieving them, stated as final decisions or
14 are they clearly characterized as being proposals?

15 MR. KENNEDY: At the information centres
16 they are clearly characterized as being proposals and
17 looking for public input to those proposals.

18 MR. FREIDIN: There was reference made to
19 announcements being so general that people don't know
20 what open houses are about.

21 Has there been difficulty in knowing
22 exactly where to draw the line as to what is too much
23 information and what is too little information when you
24 are concerned about how you communicate -- or how you
25 can communicate effectively through the media?

1 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, there has been a fair
2 amount of deliberation on that amongst MNR staff. As a
3 result, we have come up with a number of minimum
4 contents as to the amount of information that should be
5 covered in a public notice.

6 At the outset of timber management
7 planning there is a notice that is used in the media as
8 well as mailed directly to those individuals that are
9 interested or known to be interested in an area and
10 that includes information that will outline the
11 location of the management units and the kind of
12 activities that would be discussed in the timber
13 management plan, and indication of the kind of
14 opportunities that are there for the public to be
15 involved in that planning process and an indication of
16 when draft proposals would be available for review by
17 the public.

18 MR. FREIDIN: Generally the Ministry is
19 interested and would welcome public comment and input
20 into their draft timber management plans?

21 MR. KENNEDY: Very much so. We are
22 looking for public involvement at the outset of the
23 planning process to help us identify values and
24 features on the land base and then to assist us through
25 the review of our proposals.

1 MR. FREIDIN: Just out of interest, have
2 you ever received comments generally, comments that
3 your notices are sometimes too detailed?

4 MR. KENNEDY: I can't think of a
5 situation where that has arose, no, that I'm familiar
6 with.

7 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

9 (no response)

10 Thank you, Mr. Redden.

11 Mr. Doug Miranda, is he in the room?

12 Would you come forward, sir.

13 MR. MIRANDA: (handed)

14 THE CHAIRMAN: The document that has been
15 put to us, Forest Policy of the Canadian Paperworkers
16 Union, this will be Exhibit No. 862.

19 MR. MIRANDA: There are further copies
20 available if requested.

1 MR. MIRANDA: Fine. Thank you, Mr.
2 Chairman.

3 I am Doug Miranda, President of the
4 Dryden District Labour Council and I'm also the
5 legislative action chairperson for the Canadian
6 Paperworkers Union, Local 105.

7 This union makes up about 50 per cent of
8 all organized labour in Dryden, totalling over a
9 thousand members. Sitting with me at the back is the
10 President of the local union, as well as the
11 vice-president. The information that I will be giving
12 you is made up from all different unions I guess in the
13 area, the input has come from the Canadian Paperworkers
14 Union, UPCU, OPEIU, and several other unions.

15 I want to first of all say that for me to
16 give you a copy of a brief, because of my typing
17 ability, I don't think it would be much use to you
18 anyway.

19 But let me start off by welcoming you to
20 Dryden and state that I am very pleased that Dryden is
21 the second stop you make on a proposed Class
22 Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
23 Land in Ontario.

24 While reading your pamphlet from Queen's
25 Printer for Ontario I was pleased to see on page 1 the

1 purpose of the Environmental Assessment Act, the
2 suggestion that this Act is intended to promote good
3 environmental planning and ensure that the public has
4 an opportunity to comment on projects which affect
5 them. It goes to say that all aspects of the
6 environment are considered in the planning process, be
7 it natural, social, cultural, economic and technical,
8 and I would like to touch on some of these issues.

9 I believe we must talk about a couple of
10 the issues at the hearings, being a forestry policy in
11 Ontario, government responsibility and preventive
12 measures. We in the forest industry are certainly
13 aware of the economical impact in Ontario, in fact all
14 of Canada. We in Dryden recognize it is imperative to
15 have good solid forest and environmental protection
16 laws for our future, our children and our town's
17 future.

18 Our forests are of economic importance as
19 a source of raw material for wood-using industries,
20 primarily lumber and pulp and paper, our forests
21 provide a habitat for wildlife and are homes to the
22 complex of plants, insects, birds, micro-organisms...
23 ---Discussion off the record

24 MR. MIRANDA: ...and they play an
25 important part in preventing soil erosion on steep

1 slopes and on the banks of lakes, rivers and streams.
2 (I think five night shifts has just about knocked me
3 out.) Our forests provide an area for recreation for
4 the citizens of Ontario and our forests provide a
5 livelihood for citizens of Ontario.

6 The Government of Ontario should accept
7 that the forest for which the most part are
8 provincially controlled Crown land and ownership of
9 this land must remain in the provincial government and
10 not turned over to the private interests.

11 Currently the government has taken
12 forestry work away from the public employees and
13 handing it over to the companies. Although more money
14 is handed out to the industry, there are less public
15 employees monitoring what is happening on public land.

16 Decisions of areas to be harvest and
17 those to be preserved must be made openly from all
18 parties; government ministries, industry, labour,
19 environmental and other concerned community groups.
20 Forests must be regenerated to the original state
21 regardless of the profiteering of the firm cutting
22 them. While we all recognize past abuse and disregard
23 for environmental concerns, we cannot wait any longer
24 as delay simply means limited harvests down the road.

25 Replanting must take place as soon as

1 possible after the harvest, proper care must be taken
2 over the years to ensure maximum success. The
3 mortality rate for newly planted trees are high and
4 often more than half the seedlings die within a few
5 years.

6 The Government of Ontario should
7 establish occupational training programs in the area of
8 silviculture, silviculture being a theory and practice
9 of controlling the establishment, composition and
10 growth of the trees; thus, it would enable that
11 well-trained workforce would be available to maintain
12 and enhance the efforts to regenerate our forests.

13 The government must ensure the full cost
14 of forest renewal to be borne by the company -- by the
15 forest companies. The government must devote greater
16 resources to the development of forests, related
17 sciences in the areas of air pollution and insects
18 because we are all aware that the insects have not been
19 eliminated and still threaten the forests even after
20 the use of chemicals. Although air pollution so far
21 has killed mainly sugar maples, other species are
22 showing signs of decline.

23 We must all be aware that it is not
24 enough to deal with existing problems, we must also
25 ensure that we don't create new ones. Although this

1 may sound like a motherhood statement, we strongly
2 believe that it is necessary.

3 A preventive measure would be such as
4 this: The Workplace Hazardous Material Information
5 System, which is known as WHMIS, gives the right to
6 know legislation to all workers, why not add the right
7 to refuse to pollute.

8 The Environmental Protection Act, Section
9 134 apparently, (b), claims that we have this right,
10 workers this have this right; however, most workers are
11 not aware of these sections and it has not been tested
12 to my knowledge. The right to refuse to pollute would
13 be embedded in the right to refuse unsafe work and be
14 included in the training manuals.

15 If we have got to look at packaging as a
16 significant waste, it makes up about -- or it makes up
17 90 per cent of glass, 50 per cent of plastics, 42 per
18 cent of paper. We believe the government must
19 discourage this type of nonsense. Recycling has to be
20 the ultimate in making a positive contribution as every
21 metric tonne of newsprint recycled would save almost 19
22 trees.

23 The government must work hard in enticing
24 companies to recycle and they must raise their goal of
25 15 per cent at municipal garbage sites. Jointly we can

1 educate the public to reduce litter, and Ontario must
2 lead the rest of the country in reducing acid rain as
3 it has killed - and these are I guess government
4 figures - somewhere in the neighbourhood of 15,000
5 Canadian lakes, damaged another 150,000 and threatens
6 another 150,000.

7 Again, I hope that you will use your
8 discretion. Labour has been very conscientious and
9 aware of the problems with the environment and we are
10 not going to use a Jimmy Swaggart syndrome of just
11 sitting back and watching it happen. We must act now
12 before more situations such as Temagami develop.

13 Our planning program is, minimum 20-year
14 timber supply strategy should be required before joint
15 federal/provincial forestry agreements are signed and
16 such strategies to include forest renewal, utilization
17 and protection programs. In addition, provinces should
18 have five-year forest renewal plans for each forest
19 management unit to be updated annually.

20 Provincial forest ministries should also
21 be required by law to provide their respective
22 legislators with the forest resource status report at
23 five-year intervals, including growth, goal targets and
24 related performances. Licences should also be required
25 to report -- or licensees should also be required to

1 report to a forestry standing committee their timber
2 management strategy and performance at regular
3 intervals. The above planning should be fully
4 integrated or multiple-use in scope covering non-timber
5 as well as industrial timber values.

6 And we in the labour movement certainly
7 don't feel that we've got all the answers, but we can
8 be of significant importance by contributing. The
9 government in the past has given some mandates to us
10 where we can use our layman's common sense approach and
11 I think the latest success was with the BEST program,
12 which is a basic education skills training, which the
13 government put some money into the Ontario Federation
14 of Labour to educate people in the workplace in regards
15 to literacy and that program has taken off, it's doing
16 extremely well in the province and I think it shows
17 that we can jointly work together.

18 The labour movement, as well as the
19 government, we must be getting more involved. We are
20 going to be requesting to be used on environmental
21 issues, we want to be part of the decision-making
22 regarding the forest management agreements. We in the
23 labour movement are aware that we've got a lot to lose
24 by not having good forest environmental protection
25 laws. We are the ones that lose our jobs, our

1 communities, our services and our future. Businesses
2 may lose their plants, but the new system is they just
3 seem to move to another country.

4 We are requesting that use us in the
5 labour movement as part of your decision-making but
6 don't necessarily abuse us.

7 Thank you.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Miranda.

9 Any questions arising out of Mr.

10 Miranda's presentation by anyone?

11 (no response)

12 MR. MARTEL: Can I -- quite frankly, Mr.
13 Miranda, we have been sitting for 16 months and it is
14 the first time we have heard anything from labourers,
15 so I am surprised that it has been so long in coming.

16 And you asked - and I wrote long before
17 you had your final point - that you wanted part of the
18 decision-making role in FMAs.

19 How do you see that coming about because,
20 as I understand the process now, you would have to
21 either get on a planning team - which isn't the case at
22 the present time - or go to an open house? Do you want
23 a greater role than just attending an open house?

24 MR. MIRANDA: I think so, and I think
25 that if we are looking at forest management agreements

1 we should be looking at individual sites, individual
2 agreements, whereas we at the local level or at the fed
3 level would be involved in decision-making of the
4 forest management agreement.

5 One example right now, and that being,
6 that from what we have seen so far where companies are
7 going 300, 400, 500 kilometres to get their wood, I
8 think we should use a little bit of caution, for
9 example, on companies that are expanding more than what
10 they currently have and I think that we as labour, as
11 industry, as government, as environmental people, as
12 concerned citizens should be discussing those type of
13 issues before they become an automatic thing, that you
14 want to expand you can go ahead and expand, that is the
15 free enterprise system. But at the same time, I don't
16 think it was 15 years ago that they didn't have to
17 drive any distance whatsoever.

18 So there has been abuse in the past and
19 if we keep just allowing things to go on and on and on
20 we are going to end up that perhaps my children,
21 definitely my grandchildren, won't be living in this
22 town because it will be a ghost town or in other small
23 one-industry towns in northwestern Ontario, or all of
24 Ontario I guess for that matter.

25 I would hope that when there's

1 decision-making to expand - and you are talking
2 millions of dollars - I think that labour would have a
3 significant voice, not necessarily coming out as we
4 are -- media sometimes puts us as being the bad people
5 always screaming and bitching about things, but we can
6 also come up with some very constructive criticism and
7 I think that we can work with the other groups to make
8 sure that we have all got a better place to work as
9 well as a more secure place to work.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Any further comments?

11 (no response)

12 Thank you.

13 MR. MIRANDA: Thank you.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Pat Sayeau from Red Lake
15 Township.

16 MR. SAYEAU: (handed)

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This
18 submission by Mr. Sayeau will be Exhibit 863.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 863: Written submission by Mr. Pat
20 Sayeau, Township of Red Lake.

21 MR. FREIDIN: What's...

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry?

23 MR. FREIDIN: I just wanted to ask
24 clarification. I don't have that submission in front
25 of me. I am just wondering is Mr. Sayeau giving his

1 submission on behalf of Red Lake, which is one of the
2 parties, or is this a separate submission?

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you making your
4 submission on behalf of the Town Council?

5 MR. SAYEAU: That's correct.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: As a Councillor of Red
7 Lake he is making a submission here on behalf of the
8 Council.

9 MR. FREIDIN: The only reason I asked,
10 Mr. Chairman, is as a result of your earlier comment
11 about appearing in two locations.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think, Mr. Sayeau,
13 that was explained to you by the hearing liaison
14 officer. We will be attending Red Lake as one of the
15 locations scheduled for sittings of this hearing.

16 The Board in formulating the rules for
17 the hearing has clearly stipulated that where parties
18 are addressing the Board, we would prefer that they
19 address the Board in only one location in terms of
20 making a presentation. And if you are going to address
21 the Board here, which of course you have every right to
22 do, we would not then expect you to address the Board
23 in Red Lake as well.

24 Again, we have so many parties to hear
25 from and we are visiting some 14 locations across the

1 province, that the Board has found it necessary to
2 restrict parties addressing the Board to presenting
3 their evidence in one location. So I don't know
4 whether or not you wish to address the Board in this
5 location or to wait until we arrive in Red Lake.

6 As to when we are going to arrive in Red
7 Lake, we can't give you a firm assurance as to the date
8 at this time because it really depends on the progress
9 of the hearing with respect to the full-time parties.
10 It may be some months yet before we are actually in Red
11 Lake.

12 MR. SAYEAU: Just a comment and then a
13 question. My mother always told me a bird in the hand
14 is worth two in the bush, and I am here now. That is
15 the first comment.

16 And the second comment: Will there be an
17 opportunity in Red Lake for the Council to question
18 participants although they may not actually make
19 another presentation?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. There will be an
21 opportunity to question participants in terms of we
22 will be having a similar meeting as this one here.

23 ---Discussion off the record

24 THE CHAIRMAN: We would be having a
25 similar setup to what we have here. By that we mean,

1 we would be asking the Ministry to probably bring along
2 witnesses capable of answering questions in certain
3 generic areas and also having the local Ministry
4 District Manager from whatever area we are intending to
5 be there as well.

6 As to whether any party would have the
7 ability to question any other witness of any other
8 party, the answer would clearly be no. What I am
9 saying is, the parties are electing to present their
10 evidence in various places around the province. The
11 Ministry is presenting all of its evidence in Thunder
12 Bay and, therefore, any party who wishes to
13 cross-examine or question Ministry witnesses would have
14 to be attending in Thunder Bay as the various panels
15 are examined.

16 When we go to the satellite locations --
17 sorry, before we go to the satellite locations, other
18 parties following the Ministry such as the Federation
19 of Anglers & Hunters, Forests for Tomorrow, NOTOA and
20 some of the other parties that are attending on a
21 full-time basis, they will be presenting their own
22 evidence where they choose in terms of the 14 other
23 locations around the province, and we would expect
24 parties who wish to question those witnesses presented
25 by other parties to attend at those locations.

1 When we visit on the satellite hearings,
2 such as in Dryden, we are going to allow the public an
3 opportunity to both make presentations to the Board;
4 and, secondly, to ask questions of clarification about
5 the application from the Ministry by having the
6 Ministry have available certain witnesses at each of
7 these locations, including the district manager at each
8 location who would presumably have knowledge of some of
9 the local issues.

10 So I don't know if that answers your
11 question in terms of: Would you have an opportunity to
12 ask questions. Yes, you would have opportunities in
13 Red Lake to ask questions concerning the Ministry's
14 application, in much the same fashion as you would have
15 an opportunity here.

16 MR. SAYEAU: Just a comment. Our
17 involvement with your hearings - although we have
18 followed the course of the hearings in the press and
19 through the radio, media - our involvement into the
20 process is relatively late in coming and I must admit
21 that I am not totally familiar with all of your rules
22 that you are laying out here now.

23 I make no excuses for that. We have our
24 own businesses to attend to and we don't have the time
25 or the finances to be a full-time participant in the

1 way of many of these people do. So, as I said before,
2 we are here now, we have prepared this and I think we
3 will present it here and try to take advantage of other
4 avenues if and when - and the date has not been
5 announced - you do visit in Red Lake.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Right. And all we are
7 saying in Red Lake, that other members of the public in
8 Red Lake, other than the Council per se, would
9 certainly be at liberty to address the Board in Red
10 Lake and also ask questions concerning the Ministry's
11 application.

12 What we are trying to avoid, as you can
13 appreciate, is having presentations made by parties in
14 a number of locations.

15 MR. SAYEAU: Well, I can understand if
16 the presentations were identical in nature. Certainly
17 it was not our intention to make an identical
18 presentation, we wouldn't do that kind of a thing, but
19 since you have indicated that we can't make any kind of
20 a presentation, that is fine.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, again, we are not
22 trying to restrict any party unduly. If your
23 presentation today is not going to be repeated in Red
24 Lake by the Council, it's not going to be a duplicate
25 essentially of what you are presenting today, then I

1 think the Board would be prepared to hear a
2 presentation in Red Lake as well.

3 It's just that we don't want to duplicate
4 the evidence in each of the 14 locations or, quite
5 frankly, this hearing will never end.

6 MR. SAYEAU: Quite understandable and I
7 certainly understand it.

8 Thank you for kind of laying out the
9 ground rules a little bit for me at the beginning. As
10 I said, we were relatively slow getting started here.
11 Just a little bit of background.

12 I am the former President of the Red Lake
13 District Chamber of Commerce and in that capacity I
14 have had extensive involvement with the Ministry of
15 Natural Resources in discussions and negotiations
16 involved with timber management plans in the Trout Lake
17 Forest and also with the management plan for the Red
18 Lake Crown Unit as it affected Little Vermilion Lake.

19 I operate my own business in Red Lake and
20 am here today as a representative of the Council of the
21 Corporation of the Township of Red Lake to make a
22 presentation on behalf of the Council.

23 Now, setting other issues aside for the
24 present, the basic concern of our Council as outlined
25 in our brief is that those communities which are

1 involved in the extraction of the forest resource do
2 not benefit from the resource wealth to the same extent
3 as the processing communities, and this will come out
4 in our brief and that is why -- that was one of the
5 reasons that we wanted to make the presentation here
6 today, we wanted to invite you, as you will see in our
7 brief, to take a good close look at the community of
8 Dryden and a good close look at the community of Red
9 Lake and perhaps the differences will become
10 noticeable.

11 We thank you for the opportunity to make
12 a presentation, for the informal style, and for the
13 opportunity to ask a few questions.

14 Now, before turning to the brief itself,
15 is it -- I would like to acknowledge your introduction
16 of one of the side panel members from the MNR who is
17 here to deal with socio-economic concerns I believe you
18 said. Is it appropriate to ask this gentleman at this
19 point for a brief description of his responsibilities
20 in the Ministry. Is that appropriate?

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Yes, that would be
22 appropriate.

23 MR. SAYEAU: Just that I found your
24 introduction quite surprising when you said that he was
25 from MNR and that he would deal with socio-economic

1 concerns.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: And that stems back,
3 without going into a long dissertation, the definition
4 of environment under the Environmental Assessment Act
5 includes within that definition issues related to the
6 social and economic environment as well as the natural
7 environment.

8 So it's an obligation of any applicant
9 under the provisions of that Act to address issues
10 concerned with their undertaking about the social and
11 economic impacts of the proposed undertaking.

12 MR. SAYEAU: We are aware of that, but I
13 didn't know that MNR was.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Well -- all right, Mr.
15 Clark, perhaps you could go on from there.

16 MR. CLARK: Well, I would be glad to
17 respond and I have had the privilege of responding to
18 this kind of question on a number of occasions already.

19 I guess the reason I was given the job of
20 identifying socio-economic effects is because I have
21 lived and worked in a variety of communities in
22 northern Ontario. I have lived in Sault Ste. Marie,
23 Sudbury, Wawa and Thunder Bay and during the course of
24 working and living in those communities and dealing
25 directly with Ministry programs, I have gained I think

1 a fair amount of understanding and appreciation for the
2 socio-economic environment within which timber
3 management occurs.

4 So I guess at a very fundamental level I
5 have I think some claim to having experienced the kind
6 of socio-economic environment in which you work and I
7 work and a lot of other people in the area of the
8 undertaking.

9 I secondly would stress that the evidence
10 that I have put together for the hearing was an amalgam
11 of information that was derived from a wide range of
12 sources, to a large extent within the Ministry of
13 Natural Resources, and the focus of much of that
14 evidence was to try and identify the socio-economic
15 environment in terms of the wide range of stakeholder
16 groups or individuals that live and work in the area of
17 the undertaking.

18 And so much of what we did in trying to
19 make our case was to identify issues and concerns that
20 were of importance to hunters, trappers, native
21 peoples, single-industry towns or communities, and
22 while we don't claim to be experts in socio-economics
23 per se, we do, because of the work we do, come in
24 contact with these groups and individuals on a regular
25 basis either through the general administration of our

1 programs and through planning exercises.

2 So I would stress that my expertise is
3 not so much a specific expertise on socio-economics as
4 being aware of the range of concerns that are important
5 to various stakeholders in the area of the undertaking
6 and having had some experience in dealing with those
7 through the administration of Ministry programs.

8 MR. SAYEAU: Well, Mr. Chairman, this
9 just opens up a multitude of questions. I don't know
10 whether I should get into them at this point. Is it
11 appropriate?

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Well --

13 MR. SAYEAU: I think I should present the
14 brief.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would be a
16 better use of the time to present your brief firstly
17 and then perhaps, if there is some questions arising
18 out of your brief that you wish to ask the panel, or
19 other questions that have arisen in terms of clarifying
20 their evidence to this point, to the extent that we can
21 deal with it in this kind of forum, you could ask the
22 questions afterwards.

23 MR. SAYEAU: Well, the following are the
24 basic concepts that we will be attempting to bring out
25 over the next few months of your deliberations on the

1 management of the timber harvest.

2 Our community has a long history of
3 involvement in management and policy-setting in
4 resource extraction areas and we see your Board as
5 having a mandate to make the next major civilized
6 adjustment on development policy.

7 While you are in Dryden at this
8 particular meeting we would ask you to make a point of
9 having a good first-hand look around this community.
10 We want you to make note of the difference in the
11 socio-economic standing between a processing community
12 as Dryden is and a harvesting community as Red Lake is,
13 although we are some hundred and -- about 150 miles
14 from here. A fair amount of the extraction that takes
15 place in our area ends up being processed in the mills
16 either here or in Kenora. We have attached below a
17 list of some very specific things we think you should
18 look at and all of these things relate to the
19 assessment base of the community.

20 Sidewalks, curb and better treatments on
21 the streets, the streets themselves, the conditions,
22 recreation centres, waterfront developments, service
23 building lots, incomplete street networks. Basically
24 what we are talking about is the financial base of the
25 community, a community which has a mill -- has a

1 financial base and a solid secure - relative to the
2 marketplace of course - a solid secure future.

3 In an extraction community such as ours
4 we have only people who are engaged in the extraction
5 process and none of the asset value, if I can put it
6 that way, of the resource accrues to the extraction
7 community.

8 I have named a few of what we might call
9 hard core visible municipal infrastructures. There are
10 also many other things you might want to look at that
11 point don't appear on the surface. Storm sewer
12 systems, the social problems that are inherent in
13 communities without the full or financial resources to
14 deal with them, tax burdens on individual residential
15 ratepayers as well as on business taxpayers. Some soft
16 core municipal differences that would be available as
17 well can be seen with relatively little -- with
18 relatively little study.

19 Social things such as family violence,
20 criminal justice all tend to come to bear in
21 communities that don't have the financial resources to
22 deal with them at the development stage.

23 We believe that your consideration of
24 these kinds of infrastructures in a community should
25 illustrate that the differences in the two types of

1 communities is dramatic, that the differences are
2 substantially in favour of the processing communities,
3 and that a large measure of the difference is caused by
4 the disparity in the asset base, and we also believe
5 that it is possible and necessary to provide a
6 solution.

7 The Ministry of Natural Resources by the
8 manipulation of the control of the levels of timber
9 harvest has the powers to influence the socio-economic
10 status of any given northern community, can influence
11 it either positively or negatively. The Ministry of
12 Natural Resources by defining the objective of timber
13 harvest as to produce a continuous and predictable
14 supply of fiber to the mills by default puts all other
15 activity and other communities not possessing a mill in
16 a defensive position.

17 We would go so far as to say that even
18 other fledgling industries which have sprung up in the
19 peripheral harvest towns are constantly being put in
20 the position of having to justify their existence
21 against the massive requirements to produce a
22 continuous and predictable supply of fiber. Such
23 constant demanding and destabilizing activity against
24 these other industries can itself be destructive to the
25 peripheral communities.

1 The Ministry of Natural Resources does
2 not adequately understand the powers that they wield,
3 they do not have the skills, they do not have the
4 personnel with the qualifications and, in spite of
5 their statements to the contrary, they simply do not
6 have the mandate to best uphold and protect the
7 socio-economic development of peripheral communities.

8 Even for the remote few individuals who
9 do understand the issues at stake, unfortunately, they
10 are powerless within the system to deal with these
11 socio-economic issues.

12 The Ministry of Natural Resources'
13 process of decision-making through open houses is a
14 pretense and a mockery. An eagle's nest located in the
15 path of a timber harvest is more likely to influence a
16 MNR management adjustment decision than a million
17 dollar tourist lodge contributing over a long term to
18 the peripheral extraction community's economy.

19 Anything that is ever done to mitigate or
20 assist such a harvesting community is informal in
21 nature and is accomplished on the shear weight of logic
22 and political pressure as opposed to being picked up in
23 a formal decision-making process.

24 The Ministry of Natural Resources must
25 understand that managing the resource means managing to

1 some purpose or some end other than that which they
2 have suggested, producing a continuous supply of fiber.

3 We, therefore, hope that this Board will
4 devise and include mechanisms in any approval order to
5 right the socio-economic wrongs that have been
6 occurring. We intend to continue to be part of the
7 process and, hopefully through some mechanism, to
8 cross-examine some very specific witnesses as well,
9 again through some process, to bring forth some of our
10 own witnesses. We intend to bring some specific
11 recommendations that we believe the Board should
12 include with any approval order.

13 We were a party at the very beginning to
14 the participation in the Royal Commission of the
15 Northern Environment and we believe that to a large
16 extent that process has set the stage for where we are
17 now.

18 We know that things can be changed and,
19 as a matter of fact, your introduction of the gentleman
20 next to me indicates that perhaps things are changing
21 faster than I realized.

22 In any case, basically we are not opposed
23 to the approval of a Class Environmental Assessment --
24 exemption from a Class Environmental Assessment, but
25 we're opposed to a blanket exemption which would

1 protect the MNR from having to defend their basic
2 mandate without having to assess the environmental
3 impact, the economic impacts, the socio-economic
4 impacts on other resource users which are operating in
5 the same vicinity and using the same resource base.

6 We hope that you will develop mechanisms
7 that will enable us to challenge the Ministry of
8 Natural Resources to prove for - and getting very
9 specific here - to prove that cutting in a specific
10 area is in the best interest of the host community.

11 And just picking up on a previous
12 speaker, we have for a number of years attempted to
13 become involved in the FMA process and have been
14 rebuffed on a number of occasions at the highest levels
15 because of the rationale that the FMAs do not concern
16 the host communities and yet the cutting which occurs
17 within those areas can have a very detrimental effect
18 on other industries in our community.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

20 Are there any questions from anyone else
21 arising out of Mr. Sayeau's presentation?

22 MR. MARTEL: Is the basis of your problem
23 that there is no municipal tax structure for either
24 organized or unorganized communities which only house
25 loggers or bush workers and have no base from which to

1 get any type of assessment with which to provide the
2 amenities for your communities?

3 MR. SAYEAU: Yes. I believe the initial
4 part of your question was, is that the basis of the
5 problem?

6 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

7 MR. SAYEAU: Yes, that is the one half of
8 it, that is the one half of it. The other half of it
9 is that by harvesting in what we might call sensitive
10 areas and by mechanisms that are not sensitive to the
11 needs of other users, they can proceed to destroy
12 another industry and then that industry is gone - I am
13 talking about the tourism industry - then that industry
14 is gone forever. So we see it as a two-fold problem.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: And when you indicate in
16 your presentation that many of the communities which do
17 not support a mill are on the defensive that,
18 nevertheless, would you recognize as a reality in that
19 there can't be a mill in every town or every area?

20 MR. SAYEAU: Oh, of course we recognize
21 that there can't be, but we think that there can be a
22 more equitable sharing. For example - and I am not
23 suggesting this as any kind of a position - but, for
24 example, something as simple as stumpage fees go -- are
25 paid directly to the province and there is no benefit

1 from that payment, if I can put it that way, to the
2 host community at all.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: So there should be a
4 different form of revenue sharing than presently exists
5 of provincial revenues that arise out of the forest
6 industry. Is that basically a--

7 MR. SAYEAU: I think that would be a fair
8 summary.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: --fair summary?

10 MR. MARTEL: Would that be based on the
11 number of, let us say as a given, number of employees
12 that might live in that community who are involved in
13 that type of specific industry?

14 MR. SAYEAU: My immediate --

15 MR. MARTEL: Forest cutters. For
16 example, how many people in Red Lake go out and cut
17 trees and yet you don't get a cent back?

18 MR. SAYEAU: My immediate off the top of
19 my head response to your proposal would be in the
20 negative, for the following reason: With mechanization
21 the way it is today, relatively small number of men
22 working in the bush with highly mechanized equipment
23 can remove one hell of a pile of trees in a short
24 order; in other words, I don't think that the amount of
25 resource that is extracted necessarily depends or is

1 related to the number of people that do the extracting.

2 MR. MARTEL: But you do have children,
3 for example, in your schools of those workers who in
4 fact work out of your municipality but for which you
5 receive no tax?

6 MR. SAYEAU: Exactly. And the point that
7 we must -- we wish you to understand, that while we
8 appreciate the residential component of that and
9 understand the economic benefit that accrues from the
10 residential component, there is another side to it as
11 well and we feel that the other side is missing.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well -- sorry. Go
13 ahead.

14 MRS. KOVEN: And with the development of
15 the Trout Lake Forest and the Red Lake FMA, in recent
16 years has the population of Red Lake increased
17 substantially?

18 MR. SAYEAU: No, not substantially, no.
19 We are two townships in the area, the Township of Red
20 Lake and the Township of Golden. The Township of
21 Golden has two gold mines, the Campbell/Red Lake gold
22 mine and the Dickinson gold mine, so that township has
23 a fairly substantial financial base, assessment base.

24 The Township of Red Lake on the other
25 hand is more of a dormitory community and service

1 community. We rely heavily for the economic impact of
2 the tourism industry in our area on our community.

3 The Trout Lake area is of particular
4 interest to us because on Trout Lake there are four
5 American fly-in -- American plan fly-in fishing lodges
6 which we know contribute in excess of \$2- to \$3-million
7 a year into our local economy by the purchase of goods
8 and services.

9 By harvesting the Trout Lake Forest in an
10 insensitive way, that industry can be wiped out. Now,
11 I am not trying to be dramatic here. Put yourself in
12 the position of the tourism operator who must go to the
13 Chicago sports show and stand up beside 300 other lodge
14 operators and try to sell a wilderness experience, and
15 it's very difficult to sell a wilderness experience
16 if -- when he gets the guests there, there are all
17 kinds of harvesting activities in the neighbourhood of
18 the lakeshore. It's also very difficult for him to
19 sell it as a fly-in fishing experience if the lake has
20 been accessed by roads developed by the extraction
21 process that make the lake totally accessible to
22 anyone.

23 And, again, I have to qualify what I am
24 saying there, because we are not trying to deny anyone
25 access to that lake, we are saying that means of access

1 exists today as they have for the last hundred years,
2 you can get in with an airplane or you can fly in there
3 or you can walk in, but please don't open it up with
4 roads so you can drive in because that kills another
5 industry.

6 MRS. KOVEN: What are the relative
7 economic benefits you see accruing from -- well, coming
8 from the harvest that would be going on in that area?

9 MR. SAYEAU: Well, the economic benefit
10 from the harvest, as far as we are concerned, I think
11 of one specific area that we dealt with over a long
12 period of time, and I must admit that in the final
13 analysis the decision was made to postpone the harvest
14 in that location for some period of time.

15 I have lost track of where the process
16 is, you know, you spend so much time on these issues
17 and then you get to the point where your own business
18 starts to suffer and you have to get on to other
19 things, so I have lost track of where it is, but there
20 was one particular area that was up for harvest within
21 the five-year plan or the 20-year plan - I can't
22 remember which it was - and we challenged them to put a
23 value on those trees, what they would be worth at the
24 mill, and we said to them: If you cut those trees,
25 whatever their value, you destroy an industry that will

1 continue to produce \$2- or \$3-million a year into our
2 local economy over the next 60 years. Do your trees
3 offset that value? They wouldn't and couldn't and
4 didn't answer.

5 Have I answered your question?

6 MR. MARTEL: If I could go back then to
7 what you said, because the reason I threw out the
8 figure of the number of employees - this has been
9 bantied around in northern Ontario for a long time - it
10 also involves mining municipalities where the mine is
11 outside the boundary of the municipality.

12 MR. SAYEAU: Exactly.

13 MR. MARTEL: And yet the municipality
14 provides all of the infrastructure and all of the
15 services for the people who work at a specific mine,
16 but in fact you get no revenue.

17 But there is no agreement; is there, as
18 to the type of sharing that you want, whether - I don't
19 know - the AMMOs have presented anything to that effect
20 or not yet, you know, the Association of Mining
21 Municipalities, or the same for this part of the world
22 with its type of industry.

23 Have you made any type of presentation as
24 to how the structure should change, so that in fact you
25 do get credit for the type of services you provide in

1 terms of some of the revenues that accrue from these
2 specific operations?

3 MR. SAYEAU: You're correct when you say
4 that there is no agreement among municipalities as to
5 how it should be done. I think that at the present
6 time our battle is to establish the principle and if we
7 can establish the principle, then I think it's a
8 question of negotiation, discussion and that something
9 can be hammered out. I don't have that answer. It's
10 the principle that I am trying to focus on.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sayeau, one last
12 question from myself. Am I given to understand that
13 the bulk of the workforce in Red Lake is involved in
14 the extraction industry? It's not?

15 MR. SAYEAU: No, it's not, no.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

17 MR. SAYEAU: A very small portion.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: A very small portion of it
19 is, and the bulk of the population would be involved in
20 what, the tourist industry?

21 MR. SAYEAU: No, in the Township of Red
22 Lake itself we are host community to the mines at
23 Balmertown, so a fair number of our residents would be
24 employees at Campbell or Dickinson mine. We are also a
25 service community insofar as Board of Education

1 headquarters, et cetera, various government offices,
2 the OPP offices, that kind of a thing.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: I see. Thank you.

4 Would you care now to ask the panel any
5 questions relating to your submissions, bearing in mind
6 that they are presenting their evidence in some 17
7 panels in Thunder Bay and we can't go back, in essence,
8 to everything that has been covered in the Thunder Bay
9 location, but if there is any questions of
10 clarification that you might think this panel could
11 assist you with, we would be prepared to allow some
12 questions at this time.

13 MR. SAYEAU: There is just one question
14 that I want to ask because, as I said, I have been
15 heavily involved in the process over a number of years
16 and I have backed out of it and I would like to, if I
17 could, address one more question to Mr. Clark, the
18 socio-economic advisor, I guess it would be, to the
19 Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 And I guess the question, Mr. Clark - I'm
21 trying to put you on the spot here as best I can - but
22 the question is --

23 MR. CLARK: It shouldn't be hard.

24 MR. SAYEAU: The question is: Now, if
25 you are the socio-economic advisor, what arrangement --

1 what formalized arrangement within the preparation of
2 the timber management plans is made to take advantage
3 of what expertise you might bring to bear on the
4 cutting plans?

5 MR. CLARK: Well, I should clarify
6 something I think that may be a little bit confusing
7 here. When you say I'm a socio-economic impact
8 advisor, I'm simply here in the capacity of an MNR
9 employee who can best I think, or is in a position to
10 represent what we think some of the potential
11 socio-economic effects are. In my normal job that is
12 not specifically what I have done or would have done.

13 But to answer your question, I guess I
14 can answer it in a number of different ways, and if I
15 am not answering your question I hope you will let me
16 know.

17 In a very general way, one of the major
18 themes that we have tended to really emphasize in our
19 evidence, particularly as it relates to the way we
20 interface with individuals and communities in the area
21 of the undertaking, is through the fact that we are a
22 decentralized organization.

23 And, for example, I know in Red Lake you
24 have a Red Lake District Office and I know that you
25 probably know the district manager and I know that you

1 know probably a number of the staff that he has, and I
2 know, unless I'm wrong - I would be very surprised -
3 that probably Council meets on a reasonably regular
4 basis or the Town Administrator meets on a reasonably
5 regular basis with the staff from the Ministry of
6 Natural Resources to identify and discuss concerns that
7 relate to timber management in the vicinity of the
8 community.

9 MR. SAYEAU: Only in informal ways.

10 MR. CLARK: Okay. But we would stress
11 that the informality in some instances is a useful
12 mechanism for encouraging sharing of information,
13 gaining insights into issues, and basically improving
14 the ability to communicate with an agency which you
15 have definitely emphasized has a significant influence
16 on the community.

17 So that I think in an informal way -- and
18 I was a district manager in Wawa and that was a big
19 part of my job, or I saw it as a big part of my job,
20 was to interface with the community and assist in the
21 flow of information.

22 The second level I would want to stress
23 is that there are and have been formalized
24 opportunities for individuals and communities to be
25 involved in a whole host of planning exercises, and I'm

1 sure that you are familiar with the Strategic Land Use
2 Plan for Northwestern Ontario, lengthy, lengthy
3 session, lots of open houses.

4 MR. SAYEAU: Yeah, but you guys get paid
5 for those things, we don't. You guys get paid to
6 participate in those processes, we don't.

7 MR. CLARK: But I think --

8 MR. SAYEAU: I don't even get paid to be
9 a Councillor.

10 MR. CLARK: Well, that may well be true,
11 but I think the point I am making is that the purposes
12 of those exercises and the purposes in the processes
13 that we put in place that involved having those open
14 houses was to ensure that individuals or Town Councils
15 or other groups had an opportunity to make their views
16 known.

17 I admit that sometimes I think all of us
18 feel besieged by the number that occur, but I think the
19 point I would want to make is that that is a major --
20 represents a very major effort on our part to try and
21 establish a means whereby communities like Red Lake can
22 be directly involved in the development of plans and
23 policies that relate to the management of resources,
24 whether they be timber resources or fish and wildlife.

25 And I emphasize once again that, for

1 example, I know that we have done fisheries management
2 plans and I suspect that once again the community has
3 been requested to provide input on that particular
4 issue.

5 In timber management planning, which is
6 one of the primary focuses of what we are talking about
7 here in the hearings, we have gone to great length to
8 try and identify the processes that are in place which
9 are formalized that permit individuals or groups of
10 individuals to make their views known, and I believe
11 that the opportunities do exist there. And certainly
12 my experience has been, in the communities that I lived
13 and worked in, that the majority of the municipalities
14 took advantage of those opportunities.

15 I would stress one other thing too, and I
16 want to put a great deal of emphasis on this. I think
17 the problems that you are talking about, they are
18 certainly ones I am familiar with. I lived in a small
19 resource-based community that was dependent on
20 virtually one industry which was on the decline in a
21 significant way, and I worked directly with the
22 municipality in attempting to identify ways and means
23 by which the Ministry could assist in the process of
24 diversifying the community. We provided grant money to
25 assist in undertaking feasibility studies for

1 thermal-mechanical pulp mills and a whole range of
2 things.

3 So I'm not sure whether you are agreeing
4 with me here, but I think that there are opportunities
5 and they are provided in the processes we have, and I
6 think the fact that our people are there enhances the
7 opportunity for that sort of thing to happen.

8 MR. SAYEAU: May I respond just briefly?

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

10 MR. SAYEAU: The point is that none of
11 the processes enable the community to get at the
12 principle that I am trying to get at here. None of
13 those processes will enable a community to get at the
14 basic principle: How do you benefit directly from the
15 fact that the resource is being extracted from your
16 neighbourhood; and, secondly, how do you protect
17 that -- how do you ensure that that extraction process
18 is not going to harm something that's already there?

19 I'm not interested in the grants that
20 he's providing so we can diversify our communities.
21 Good Lord, we have got, in the particular case of the
22 Trout Lake situation, an industry already in existence
23 that your plans, willy-nilly and unfettered, would put
24 out of existence. No amount of grants is going to
25 replace what 70 years of a continuing industry is going

1 to put into the community.

2 MR. CLARK: I would just stress that that
3 certainly wouldn't be our objective, and that I think
4 the message I would want to get across is that what we
5 are trying to do in the process that we are identifying
6 before the Board is to identify mechanisms that will
7 allow you, or tourist operators in that case, to
8 identify values that are of concern to them and input
9 those to the planning process.

10 And that is the central theme, other than
11 ensuring that there is a continuous and predictable
12 supply of wood, that moves the process that we are
13 dealing with now.

14 MR. SAYEAU: I see what you are
15 attempting to do.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Thank you.

17 Mr. Freidin, do you have anything?

18 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, I would like to ask
19 Mr. Sayeau a couple of questions.

20 Do I understand you, Mr. Sayeau, that you
21 want to see a process which recognizes the values of
22 other uses, uses other than timber, using tourism as an
23 example?

24 MR. SAYEAU: Yes, that's correct.

25 MR. FREIDIN: And you want a process

1 which is sensitive to the people who aspire to make
2 their living through uses such as tourism?

3 MR. SAYEAU: I'm not sure you are saying
4 what I said. I tried to make the point that the
5 tourism industry as an industry contributes
6 significantly to the entire economy of the local
7 community.

8 MR. FREIDIN: In response to that, if I
9 might, Mr. Clark, ask you whether you feel that the
10 process which is proposed by the Ministry of Natural
11 Resources is sensitive to people who are concerned
12 about the potential effect of timber management
13 activities on tourism?

14 MR. SAYEAU: Now what's he going to say?

15 THE CHAIRMAN: We won't call that a
16 leading question.

17 MR. CLARK: Yes, obviously I would, and
18 I'm not going to repeat all of evidence we've led
19 because I expect that you would expect me to say that.

20 MR. SAYEAU: I wish I had somebody to ask
21 me nice questions like that.

22 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Sayeau, you made
23 reference to the Trout Forest and you indicated that
24 you challenged them. Who is it that you were saying
25 that you challenged?

1 MR. SAYEAU: Let me put it this way: We
2 feel and we have come to experience that the open house
3 processes are frustrating and that the perception is
4 there - if I can be so bold as to say that - the
5 perception is there that by the time you get to the
6 open house process it is too late and so, consequently,
7 we have -- any successes that we have gained, if I can
8 put it that way, have been because we have been able to
9 devise other mechanisms of input.

10 I don't mind saying that informal
11 communication takes a lot of time but it can be
12 effective. One of the major things that we did was to
13 try to sit down with the paper company and say: Hey,
14 listen, come on you guys, do you need every last stick
15 of wood on this lake? Can't you withdraw that area
16 from your plan? That was some of the mechanisms that
17 we engaged in.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: But would that not fall
19 under the sort of category of informal communications--

20 MR. SAYEAU: Yes.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: --not necessarily with the
22 Ministry but with the company?

23 MR. SAYEAU: Yes. And I guess in
24 responding to the question, any successes that we've
25 had have been because of informal processes and

1 mechanisms that we ourselves have developed.

2 MR. FREIDIN: So, in this particular
3 case, you sat down with the company and indicated your
4 concerns. First of all, how did you find out that
5 there was a timber management plan being prepared in
6 the first place?

7 MR. SAYEAU: Gee whiz, I don't know. I
8 guess we just -- we know that the plans existed. We
9 see the ads continuously.

10 MR. FREIDIN: Can you just -- what was
11 that area that you were concerned about in that Trout
12 Forest, was it --

13 MR. SAYEAU: Wait a minute, let me go
14 back to that question. Let me go back to that
15 question. I'm not so sure that the way we knew that
16 there were plans being prepared weren't also by
17 informal communications to us as well.

18 MR. FREIDIN: Okay.

19 MR. SAYEAU: We have a lot of -- it's a
20 small community and within the community there are many
21 employees, Ministry of Natural Resources that we know
22 well. You'd be surprised of what comes up over rum and
23 coke.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sayeau, would you not
25 consider that a process which encourages the maximum

1 amount of informal communication, as well as one which
2 has built in formal communication points, would be the
3 best of both worlds?

4 MR. SAYEAU: Yes. Oh, yes, for sure I
5 would agree with that.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

7 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Sayeau, do you know
8 whether the area that you indicated that you had some
9 concern about, was it cut?

10 MR. SAYEAU: Well, we are crossing our
11 fingers, it hasn't been cut yet.

12 MR. FREIDIN: When were the discussions,
13 how recent were those discussions?

14 MR. SAYEAU: Boy, I can't remember, going
15 back a few years. What has happened is that we had a
16 situation evolved where the company moved in and
17 because I guess the age-class was right, the
18 extraction, the number of cords that were being taken
19 out in any one given number was escalated dramatically
20 for a two- or three-year period. I don't know, I don't
21 keep track of it in my head.

22 But then it seemed to taper off and
23 provide, what I call in my mind, some breathing space.
24 But, you know, I mean, as a businessman sitting in Red
25 Lake I am sort of sitting waiting for the other shoe to

1 drop; when are they coming back again to take another
2 kick at the cat.

3 MR. FREIDIN: All right. I just want to
4 be sure I understand. Are you saying that the area
5 that you were concerned about hasn't been cut now?

6 I guess I would like to know whether you
7 know whether or not the area is even scheduled for
8 cutting in the present plan, or whether in fact the
9 plans or the intention to cut that area was in fact
10 withdrawn by the company partly as a result of
11 discussions with you or representatives of your
12 organization?

13 MR. SAYEAU: Gee, you've got me there.
14 You know, at some point in the process there I felt
15 comfortable that we had achieved our objective for the
16 short term, and I'm quite comfortable that the
17 sensitive area that we were talking about hasn't been
18 cut at this point. I could be wrong even about that.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, that information
20 could be provided by the district manager of the Red
21 Lake District, I would assume.

22 MR. SAYEAU: Yes.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: He would have the plan and
24 the plan would so state.

25 MR. SAYEAU: Can I just make a comment

1 here?

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

3 MR. SAYEAU: One of our -- you have got
4 to realize that this area that we are talking about is
5 away from Red Lake about 20 to 30 miles by air, to the
6 last of my knowledge wasn't road accessible, and we
7 depend to a large extent -- to know what's going on in
8 the forest, we depend to a large extent on the guys
9 that are flying over it every day saying: Hey, do you
10 know what they are doing here in this area, do you know
11 what they are doing in that area.

12 MR. HANNA: Mr. Chairman, if I might
13 suggest, this sounds like a matter that might be dealt
14 with at Red Lake when we come to Red Lake.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hanna.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Sayeau, you referred in
17 your submission, you used the term peripheral
18 communities. I'm not sure what you meant by that.

19 MR. SAYEAU: Well, we consider ourselves
20 to be a peripheral community to the mill at Dryden and
21 the mill at Kenora. I would suggest that Ear Falls,
22 Sioux Lookout, Ignace is a peripheral community, Sioux
23 Narrows, those towns are all peripheral to those mills
24 that become the sort of the hub of the extraction
25 process.

1 MR. FREIDIN: And do you see that the
2 responsibility to address some of the concern that you
3 raised about peripheral towns re tax base and that sort
4 of thing, is a problem which should be addressed by the
5 government as a whole as opposed to just the Ministry
6 of Natural Resources?

7 MR. SAYEAU: Oh, quite true. Yes,
8 definitely.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

10 Ladies and gentlemen, I would just like
11 to get an idea of who is to follow. We have on our
12 list a Mr. Gary Wogenstahl. Is he in the room?

13 MR. WOGENSTAHL: (indicating)

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody -- just
15 one moment, sir.

16 Is there anyone else that wishes to
17 address the Board in addition to Mr. Wogenstahl?

18 (no response)

19 Very well. I think we will take a short
20 10-minute break at this time and then come right back
21 and we will deal with Mr. Wogenstahl at that time.

22 Thank you.

23 ---Recess taken at 3:50 p.m.

24 ---On resuming at 4:05 p.m.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, ladies and

1 gentlemen. Please be seated.

2 Mr. Wogenstahl?

3 MR. WOGENSTAHL: Mr. Chairman and Members
4 of the Board, my name is Gary Wogenstahl. I am a
5 tourist outfitter, bait fisherman and have lived in
6 this area for 10 years.

7 I feel that all user groups should have
8 an equal say in its use of Crown land. To put a user's
9 value in dollars is unfair. How do you set the value
10 of the beauty of this country for hunting and fishing
11 trips with families and friends?

12 Trees have a large impact on the tourism
13 and bait fishing industry. These industries represent
14 a large part of our economy. Clearcutting of trees
15 along the roadways and lakes and streams have a
16 negative effect on these industries. We have asked for
17 buffers to be left on these areas, what we have got are
18 guidelines which are not being enforced by the MNR.

19 An example of these guidelines which were
20 not followed for the protection of tourism values are
21 on Highway 502 which has been clearcut along the
22 highway, not a pleasant site as you drive along what
23 was to be a scenic route. I would not like to see the
24 MNR and timber people have the final say, but to see
25 all user groups be an equal part of all plans because

1 it is important to our part of the livelihood.

2 Thank you.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

4 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask a question? How
5 long did this occur?

6 MR. WOGENSTAHL: Pardon me?

7 MR. MARTEL: How long ago -- you said
8 they clearcut right to the road, as I understand it.

9 MR. WOGENSTAHL: Within the last year and
10 a half.

11 MR. MARTEL: Within the last year and a
12 half. Had you had any input or did you have any
13 opportunity to try to discuss the matter with anyone
14 from the region, or the district, rather?

15 MR. WOGENSTAHL: Well, on most occasions
16 our -- input is on our local area and the guidelines
17 are set. We have asked for guidelines that -- you
18 know, I don't see why we have to go to every meeting to
19 see that they don't cut the trees right down to the
20 shoreline or road sides.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tupling, could the
22 Board ask you to comment with respect to Mr.
23 Wogenstahl's comment that there has been clearcutting
24 right to 502 and it occurred within the last year.

25 What happened with respect to the

1 guidelines respecting clearcutting right to a roadway
2 in that instance, if in fact that is the case?

3 MR. TUPLING: I believe the area Mr.
4 Wogenstahl is referring to is quite a piece south of
5 Dryden here on the Manitou Highway. Is that right,
6 Gary?

7 MR. WOGENSTAHL: Yes.

8 MR. TUPLING: I believe it's outside my
9 district and I'm not sure of the reasons that were
10 decided upon to cut that. However, I think our area of
11 concern policy does suggest there are reasons where we
12 can deal with clearcutting to roads if necessary.

13 I can think of one example where there
14 may be budworm damage to standing timber, I can also
15 think of other areas where perhaps that there is no
16 reason not to cut there in terms of harvesting some
17 mature or overmature timber that really does not do a
18 damage to the aesthetics.

19 And I think our guidelines for harvest
20 and tourism establishments give a number of examples of
21 how cutting can be done along roads that do not really
22 impact too bad on the aesthetics and allow timber
23 management to occur and still give some consideration
24 to the tourist industry in terms of aesthetics.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Wogenstahl, the

1 Board can assure you that this, of course, is a topic
2 that frequently arises throughout the course of the
3 hearing to date, both the guidelines and the whole
4 issue of clearcutting and if so, when and where, and
5 the Board certainly will be looking at all of these
6 questions when formulating its decision, so that --

7 MR. WOGENSTAHL: You know, in all these
8 open houses and so forth, you know, you go to these
9 meetings and I personally feel that most of them is
10 more or less arranged before we get there that, you
11 know, you go and put your input into it but the maps
12 are already drawn, the cutting areas are there, and I
13 have seen very little changes after we get to make an
14 input on these areas.

15 And we have asked for these areas, you
16 know, that they are not clearcut. And why is it that
17 we have to take out of our time every time they want to
18 cut an area, why it is not enforced that it's not going
19 to be clearcut and, you know, just carry on? Why does
20 it have to be something every time?

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, there may, as the
22 Ministry has indicated, be reasons why and since you
23 have alluded to a specific example I think the Board,
24 Mr. Tupling or Mr. Kennedy, would like for its own
25 reasons to know in this specific instance what the

1 reasons were for the clearcutting along that strip of
2 highway, if in fact it was an area of concern and there
3 was clearcutting allowed, notwithstanding even though
4 it may well have been within the guidelines.

5 Would that be difficult for the Ministry
6 to ascertain by looking on the appropriate plan for
7 that area, even though it is out of Mr. Tupling's
8 district?

9 MR. KENNEDY: We can certainly undertake
10 to obtain that information and advise the Board.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

12 MR. FREIDIN: Just one question. Do you
13 know whether those clearcuts -- whether they were an
14 open clearcut or block cuts?

15 MR. WOGENSTAHL: No.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Okay.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wogenstahl.

18 Were there any questions arising out of
19 Mr. Wogenstahl's presentation?

20 (no response)

21 Do you have any questions, Mr. Freidin?

22 MR. FREIDIN: I am just wondering, Mr.
23 Chairman, I want to make sure that if we are going to
24 attempt to get the answer that we know exactly where on
25 Highway 502 --

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Tupling and Mr.
2 Wogenstahl seem to know the area they are talking
3 about. Perhaps if you could confer after the session
4 and narrow it down to the exact place.

5 MR. FREIDIN: I am content. I just want
6 to make sure that we had that information and didn't
7 need it from Mr. Wogenstahl. I see that it is okay and
8 we will provide the information.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Is there
10 anybody else from the audience that wishes now to
11 address the Board?

12 (no response)

13 Are you coming forward, Mr. Tuer, to make
14 a presentation?

15 MR. TUER: I am going back to my seat,
16 Mr. Chairman.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well, ladies and
18 gentlemen, we will adjourn the session for this
19 afternoon and we will return at 7:00 p.m. tonight.

20 Thank you.

21 ---Recess taken at 4:10 p.m.

22 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, we are now
25 approaching the last of the sessions where the Board

1 will be sitting in Dryden and I feel somewhat reluctant
2 to go through some of the introductory remarks for the
3 fourth time, since many of the faces look familiar, but
4 I think in view of the fact that we may have some
5 people here that have not attended any other session,
6 the Board should, for the benefit of those people,
7 indicate the purpose of these sessions.

8 This marks the fourth session that the
9 Board has held in Dryden and we are here essentially to
10 provide an opportunity for the public at large to
11 address the Board on any of your concerns with respect
12 to the application before us.

13 We are going to provide a dual purpose
14 with this session: Members of the public who wish to
15 make a submission to the Board when called upon can
16 come up to this front table here with the microphone on
17 it and either present a written submission or make an
18 oral submission to the Board, and we will also then
19 allow any of the other parties - looks like we will
20 have a little competition tonight perhaps I will just
21 have to speak up a little bit - but any of the other
22 parties who wish to question you on your submission
23 will be allowed to do so and, in addition, if you have
24 any questions that you wish to be clarified with
25 respect to the application, the Board has asked the

1 Ministry of Natural Resources to provide some witnesses
2 who hopefully can address some of your concerns.

3 On our far right, Mr. Frank Kennedy at
4 the end is a forester with the Ministry and he can
5 address questions in that area. Mr. Tupling is the
6 District Manager for the Ministry of Natural Resources
7 for the Dryden area, he will be apprised, I am sure of
8 the local issues. Mr. Cam Clark will deal with the
9 socio-economic issues involved with this application,
10 Mr. Dave Hogg is a wildlife specialist and he can deal
11 with questions in that area.

12 If there are questions that the Ministry
13 witnesses can't answer, depending on what they are, we
14 may decide that the Ministry should provide a written
15 answer to you at some future date.

16 The Board itself is comprised of the
17 three members before you; my name is Michael Jeffery, I
18 chair the Environmental Assessment Board of Ontario and
19 chair this hearing, to my right is Mrs. Anne Koven a
20 member of the Board, to my left is Mr. Eli Martel,
21 vice-chair of the Board.

22 We have on our list tonight one member of
23 the public who has indicated that he wishes to address
24 the Board and that is Mr. Hal Wilmering.

25 Is he in the room?

1 MR. WILMERING: Yes, I am.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Would you come forward,
3 sir.

4 MR. WILMERING: Well, good evening. My
5 name is Hal Wilmering, I am a 30-year resident of
6 Dryden and reside at 53 Thunder Drive. I am a teacher
7 and I am an active outdoorsman and I enjoy hunting,
8 fishing, camping, golfing, snowmachine, cross-country
9 skiing.

10 I am presently or was in the past an
11 active member of the Dryden District Golf and Curling
12 Club, the Kinsmen Club, the Ski Club and the Dryden
13 District Conservation Club, the Ontario Federation of
14 Anglers & Hunters and the Royal Canadian Legion.

15 I would like to say at the outset that I
16 was rather intimidated when I thought of acting as a
17 witness before this panel. I chose to come but too
18 many of my friends could not overcome their fear of the
19 process. Such a pity I feel in a participatory
20 democracy; is it not, that the general public or at
21 least some of the friends that I know are a little too
22 apprehensive to appear or perhaps feel frustrated by
23 the established process that they feel little or no
24 change would result. I wish it were within this
25 Panel's power or scope to change this perception, but

1 let me begin.

2 Back in 1837 William Lyon Mackenzie led
3 an armed rebellion in Ontario against Upper Canada's
4 system of government under the then Governor, Sir
5 Francis Bondhead. Some of the major reasons that led
6 up to the cry of "take up arms" seems still alive today
7 in the MNR's method of handling either the process of
8 managing our forests or planning their future use.

9 Back then those down to earth backwoods
10 citizens faced the injustices of a governmental process
11 which excluded them from the decision-making process,
12 reflected neither their values or wishes, awarded
13 seeming special privileges to a select few, was neither
14 responsible or accountable for their actions, and
15 generally frustrated them by their unwillingness to
16 discuss or change the whole process.

17 From my perspective I have encountered a
18 similar array of frustrations with the MNR. Perhaps if
19 I had known the tradeoffs, had been able to read and
20 understand the criteria used to reach such decisions,
21 or even perhaps spoken to those responsible for making
22 them, perhaps my action or reaction would have been
23 significantly different. Such, unfortunately, was not
24 the case and I will now focus on my first concern;
25 access and the MNR's method of handling it.

1 This, in my view, is a very contentious
2 issue and my perception of it seriously challenges the
3 credibility of the process the MNR uses in establishing
4 the ground rules for users of forest access roads. Let
5 me list some statements found in the Public Lands Act,
6 the Dryden District Land Use Guidelines and/or other
7 background booklet.

8 "Road access will be managed to serve
9 tourism. Remoteness will not be
10 compromised. The MNR will work closely
11 with the local tourist industry to
12 implement the access road policy which
13 has been established in order to ensure
14 that the interest of the tourist
15 outfitter are considered when road access
16 is planned in the vicinity of a tourist
17 lake."

18 Just who made these decisions? What
19 criteria were used? They certainly don't reflect my
20 ideas and I had really no part in the decision-making
21 process.

22 According to the MNR panel at the Office
23 Zone 1 meeting in Thunder Bay they told us that public
24 hearings were necessary to close forestry access roads,
25 unless fire, safety, or maintenance was the reason for

1 closure. However, from my readings, discussions, and
2 observations it seems road access is denied without
3 hearings, if it isn't a tourist outfitter's request or
4 perhaps the pressure of fishing on a given lake is
5 deemed too high. Such enclosures in my mind are
6 totally unacceptable.

7 As a reason to deny access to any given
8 lake, fishing pressure is not a reason but rather an
9 excuse by the outfitter or the MNR - I don't know
10 which, I would blame the latter - to restrict locals
11 from using the lake. No restrictions are placed on any
12 outfitter's guests on such a lake, just locals.

13 This is just totally unjust and gives the
14 tourist outfitter and his guests a privileged position.
15 And, please note, that the Dryden District Land Use
16 Plan states that the MNR recognizes the importance of
17 harvesting below the sustainable limit, yet the
18 Ministry does nothing to stop the continued
19 non-resident fishing pressure by this hundred or so
20 tourist lodges and their 3,000 or so weekly guests.

21 Deny locals access, fishing, yet allow
22 tourists to deplete the lakes. Hmm, heaven and earth
23 should howl with such an injustice in my mind. How can
24 the Ministry justify this?

25 Again, drawing from the Dryden District

1 Land Use Guidelines, may I point out that a sustainable
2 yield of approximately 380,000 kilograms per year is
3 the maximum acceptable yield but slightly over 560,000
4 kilograms are being harvested. Tourists got 81 per
5 cent of this or almost 450,000 kilograms, yet no access
6 restrictions were placed on tourists or the outfitter.
7 Is this not a gross injustice -- carriage of justice
8 and a flagrant and ignoring of responsibility by the
9 MNR? Again I ask: What possible justification can the
10 MNR have to allow the continued depletion of our fish
11 stock? What inept process allows this to be?

12 I am totally frustrated by such
13 untraceable decisions. How can they allow the fish
14 stock I so highly value, huh! - or at least according
15 to my wife I do, I spent 150 bucks a pound on pickerel
16 fillets last week - how can they allow such a practice
17 to go on?

18 I may be infuriated by the privileges
19 bestowed on outfitters but the real culprit to me is
20 the MNR. Their so-called solving of any problem in
21 their 1986 revision of their policies has neither
22 solved the problems nor clarified the process in my
23 view.

24 A final point on access and remoteness.
25 Again I refer to the Dryden District Land Use

1 Guidelines under the term 'remote cottage lot'. The
2 MNR does not guarantee that remoteness. Just what
3 process do the MNR go through when remoteness is a
4 hallowed term with reference to some tourist lodges.

5 My final concern is the inequality of
6 funding at these hearings. Up to today's date only the
7 Forests for Tomorrow coalition and three native groups
8 have been able to receive assistance from the
9 intervening funding pool. Unfortunately, the
10 conservationists, the anglers, the hunters of our
11 province as yet do not enjoy such an advantage. Again,
12 I would like to know the process and criteria in such
13 allocation?

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilmering, I don't
15 want to interrupt you, but I feel that you must be
16 apprised of the fact that this hearing panel has
17 absolutely nothing to do with the funding side of this
18 hearing.

19 MR. WILMERING: If you hadn't broken in I
20 was going to say that that is not, you know, part of
21 your --

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. And we can't
23 address it because it is funding that is pursuant to a
24 Cabinet Order-in-Council which requires a separate
25 member of the Environmental Assessment Board to be the

1 funding panel and that member cannot sit on the hearing
2 panel, and there is a dichotomy between the two panels.

3 So that addressing your concerns to us
4 cannot in any way redress the problem in your eyes and
5 I just want you to understand that. I understand that
6 you are making your submission to us but,
7 unfortunately, we can't do anything about it, the
8 process doesn't allow for any interference at all by
9 this panel.

10 MR. WILMERING: It's that darned process
11 again, isn't it? To conclude, I wish the Environmental
12 Assessment Panel success in formulating a new process
13 for forestry management. My hope is that the framework
14 of the terms and conditions in such a document clearly
15 and openly define the parameters and criteria in such a
16 process.

17 Thank you.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Were you going
19 to submit your remarks in writing. They will all be on
20 the transcript, I just wondered if you were planning to
21 submit your remarks?

22 MR. WILMERING: I have a copy in my truck
23 if you would like one.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, it doesn't matter,
25 they will be on the transcript as you presented them.

1 Very well. Does anybody have any
2 questions for Mr. Wilmering with respect to his
3 submissions?

4 Sorry.

5 MRS. KOVEN: Mr. Wilmering, I wasn't
6 quite clear about your reference to remote cottage
7 lots.

8 MR. WILMERING: Appearing in the Dryden
9 District Land Use Guidelines in the glossary of terms
10 it says something about a remote cottage lot, that if
11 someone in the room here were to purchase one, I am not
12 personally privately guaranteed any remoteness by the
13 MNR, and yet there are special occasions or outfitters
14 or whatever that seem to have or enjoy this privilege.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Freidin, did you have
16 any questions with respect to the panel arising out of
17 Mr. Wilmering's concerns?

18 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, sir.

19 Mr. Tupling, I understand that in the
20 past Mr. Wilmering has indicated to you concerns of a
21 nature similar to those which he just stated to the
22 Board; is that correct?

23 MR. TUPLING: That's correct.

24 MR. FREIDIN: And did you respond -- I
25 understand that those concerns were in fact raised with

1 you by way of correspondence?

2 MR. TUPLING: That's correct.

3 MR. FREIDIN: Did you respond to Mr.
4 Wilmering?

5 MR. TUPLING: Yes, I did.

6 MR. FREIDIN: And did you respond to him
7 in a written form?

8 MR. TUPLING: Yes.

9 MR. FREIDIN: Could you indicate the
10 general nature of your response, particularly in
11 relation to the issues which Mr. Wilmering has raised
12 this evening. I don't know whether you made a note of
13 them.

14 MR. TUPLING: Yes. I think generally I
15 have a good appreciation of his concerns. He is
16 concerned that the tourist industry seems to have more
17 support from us I believe than the local angler and
18 hunter.

19 I explained in my correspondence with him
20 that the Ministry is certainly interested in the local
21 angler and hunter as well as the various industries.
22 All create jobs and prosperity for the people of
23 Ontario and, that as a steward of Crown land, MNR tries
24 to balance all the competing uses for the greatest
25 benefit of all.

1 And it's not an easy job and sometimes we
2 don't please all the people all the time, but sometimes
3 the decisions are very difficult and we do the best we
4 can.

5 MR. WILMERING: May I comment on that?

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

7 MR. WILMERING: Balance them, I think is
8 a beautiful idea. I would just like to look at the
9 balance and see where the weights are going. I would
10 like to look at that process and I really don't think I
11 got an answer to that.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, have you been
13 following, Mr. Wilmering, some of the things that have
14 been going on with respect to the hearing in Thunder
15 Bay where the process has been explained by a number of
16 panels as to how, for instance, a timber management
17 plan is developed with the various points within that
18 process for public involvement?

19 MR. WILMERING: Not really. I am
20 familiar with some of the -- matter of fact, I haven't
21 sat through all the hearing.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: No. Well, obviously, we
23 can't repeat that evidence here, but I think some of
24 the answers to your questions have been addressed,
25 perhaps not to your satisfaction, but have been

1 addressed in terms of the several witnesses that have
2 been before the Board to explain what the process is
3 and the various parties are now having an opportunity
4 to question that process.

5 The only reason I am raising this here is
6 because, based on what you have just said, I am not
7 sure you are familiar with the process that has been
8 put before the Board.

9 MR. WILMERING: No, I am not completely,
10 but I would like to see just some correspondence that
11 sheds some light on it. From what I have seen locally,
12 in talking to my friends in town, there is a lot of
13 heated hunters and anglers and my knowledge is maybe a
14 little more than theirs, perhaps both too limited of
15 the whole process.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Tupling or
17 perhaps Mr. Kennedy, or Mr. Clark or even Mr. Hogg,
18 whichever one wants to field this question, could you
19 explain very briefly, and I am certainly not asking you
20 to go back through 16 months' of testimony, but very
21 briefly the process which deals with the identification
22 of values on a values map in the area where the public
23 input comes into play which lead up to decisions
24 relating to such things as location of roads and
25 identification of tourism values and that kind of

1 thing?

2 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. Mr. Wilmering, in
3 response to your inquiries as to how individuals get
4 involved and how some of the decision-making is made
5 and the kind of information that is available, in the
6 timber management planning process that we have put
7 together as part of our submission before the
8 Environmental Assessment Board, we have included four
9 formal opportunities for publics to be involved.

10 And by that involvement we are looking at
11 a number of things. We are saying, well, we are
12 looking at an opportunity for people to come in and
13 provide information to Natural Resources managers and
14 to review some of the proposals that have been put
15 forward.

16 At the outset of preparing timber
17 management plans we invite people to participate by
18 sending out notices to organizations and individuals
19 that we know that have an interest in the area as well
20 as resource users that are directly affected such as
21 trappers, commercial fishermen. We also publish a
22 notice in the newspaper or in other forms of media to
23 apprise the general public as to the fact that the
24 timber management plans are being -- are starting to be
25 prepared.

1 It is at that stage that we are hoping
2 people come forward and help us keep our information
3 current by identifying the site-specific things such as
4 locations of eagles' nests or spawning grounds and
5 generally indicate an interest in following through the
6 planning of timber management activities that will take
7 place in the area for the next five-year period.

8 The way in which we have found is quite
9 helpful for people to get involved is to react to
10 proposals and in order to put a proposal together, we
11 have a planning team and a planning team at the local
12 Ministry of Natural Resources district office includes
13 people from various disciplines. So, for instance, it
14 would be -- would have a forester on it, would commonly
15 have a biologist or someone with a wildlife background,
16 and many times there is an individual that is involved
17 from a fisheries perspective and other staff can be
18 involved as well. For plans that are prepared on
19 company management units there is always an industry
20 forester involved.

21 Those individuals put together a proposal
22 for the activities of timber management for the next
23 five years, so that includes such things as harvesting
24 and renewal activities that will occur, and those
25 proposals then include a lot of detailed maps and we

1 found that maps are one of the best ways of
2 communicating some of these ideas to members of the
3 public.

4 We make those maps, along with other
5 objectives for the area, available at information
6 centres and, again, we send out notices to individuals
7 and publish in the newspapers and media to advise
8 people to come out and discuss items.

9 We found that the kind of interaction we
10 had at the information centre is helpful in reviewing
11 the proposals that we have made and guide us in the
12 final decisions that regard the management of those
13 areas.

14 After the information centres are held,
15 we ask our planning teams to take the inputs that has
16 been received by the public and review the proposals
17 that they had made and arrive at a final draft, if you
18 will. That final draft is then put forward for a
19 second review. Individuals of the public again are
20 contacted by way of direct letter and asked to have a
21 look at the final recommended group of activities that
22 will occur on the area for the five years.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: And, Mr. Kennedy, if I
24 might interrupt, at that stage would there be
25 indications of whether proposed roads would be

1 available to the public or are intending to be closed
2 after use by the timber industry?

3 Where would somebody like Mr. Wilmering
4 find out that information and have an opportunity for
5 input to perhaps change a proposal in that regard?

6 MR. KENNEDY: At each one of the points
7 that I mentioned there is an opportunity for
8 individuals to make their concerns known, but the one
9 in which the most information is put on the table, if
10 you will, is at the information centre where there are
11 maps that are available that indicate a proposal for
12 access for a 20-year period as well as the detailed
13 access for the first five years of that.

14 It's at that time that on the map there
15 are site-specific locations for roads, so there is an
16 opportunity there for people to see where roads will be
17 going relative to things such as cottage lots, tourist
18 establishments, spawning grounds, et cetera, both on a
19 longer term projection, 20 years, as well as in the
20 immediate term, five years.

21 Once the Natural Resources staff along
22 with company staff on the units have incorporated
23 public comments into the proposals, the proposals are
24 submitted for -- excuse me, a draft plan is produced
25 and that is submitted for review and the review is both

1 internal Natural Resources review as well as a public
2 review. And it's after that review has been completed
3 there is again a notice put in the paper and direct
4 mailings to indicate the final plan -- the approved
5 plan is ready for inspection.

6 We have two stages in that final
7 inspection; one is for the plan to have a Ministry of
8 Natural Resources approval on it and becomes available
9 for a 30-day period to allow members of the public and
10 other government agencies to have a look at it. So
11 it's in that process -- or it is in that outline that I
12 have given you that there is opportunities for
13 individuals to become involved at the very beginning of
14 the process and that is what we do encourage people to
15 do, to get involved early, to come out and assist us in
16 the preparation of the plan by providing us updated
17 information and to guide us in our decision-making by
18 reviewing proposals and then having an opportunity to
19 come back and see the results of their input into the
20 final plan. And we found that it has been very
21 effective in many areas.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kennedy, in that
23 process, if Mr. Wilmering or any other member of the
24 public made an objection to the proposal and outlined
25 their objections either orally or in writing, would

1 those be recorded anywhere and could they trace through
2 at least the fact that their objection had been
3 considered and then take a look at the plan and find
4 out whether or not their objection had been
5 implemented, ignored or otherwise dealt with?

6 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. As part
7 of the proposal that Ministry of Natural Resources has
8 put forward is a recordkeeping system that accompanies
9 the preparation of the timber management plan. We have
10 a series of correspondence files that we maintain
11 specific to the development of the plan. In those
12 correspondence files we track the public notices that
13 are issued, the individuals that we correspond with, we
14 keep a mailing list, and we are also keeping register,
15 if you will, of the comments that we receive back.

16 That is done in a variety of forms.

17 People often submit written presentations to us, we
18 also get telephone calls and personal visits to the
19 office and it's a common practice to take notes of
20 information that is received in that manner.

21 All of that information we keep on a
22 public file that is open to public scrutiny, if you
23 will, and there is an opportunity there for individuals
24 to come in and see the comments made by their
25 neighbour, for instance, as well as the comments that

1 they have submitted and also it's common practice for
2 the Natural Resources staff to respond to the
3 individuals advising them that -- the manner in which
4 their concerns have been raised and dealt with in the
5 plan.

6 We also have another manner in which we
7 bring that information forward to the individuals who
8 are involved in the review and approval process and
9 that is a summary document which we prepare as a result
10 of all the comments received, we summarize them as best
11 we can and summarize the concerns that are raised and
12 summarize the manner in which MNR staff and company
13 staff have responded to those concerns.

14 That information becomes an appendix, if
15 you will, to the plan itself, an accompanying document
16 and we use the term supplementary documentation to
17 refer to that. But there is a manner -- excuse me, by
18 that recordkeeping system that we have developed, there
19 is a manner by which the public can at any time see
20 comments that they have submitted or other people have
21 submitted and track how that has affected the
22 decision-making throughout the process and, as I
23 indicated, that is part of the public record.

24 MR. WILMERING: May I comment on that?

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

1 MR. WILMERING: I haven't been to all
2 that many open houses, but I have been to some and I
3 can only speak from my own perspective about such
4 meetings, but what I have found -- I will use an
5 example, in the experimental Trout open house it seemed
6 to me that there was a number of people when I was
7 there that seemed to be attacking this particular
8 program or whatever specifics it was, and it seemed
9 that the people -- MNR people that were there - and I
10 think it was an ocean representative, I don't really
11 remember - he seemed to be more defending the position
12 rather than listening and thinking back and talking
13 about recording answers, I have never seen anybody
14 there recording any answers.

15 If I look at the process again, there is
16 something at fault here because I don't think I would
17 have too much difficulty in bringing a lot of unhappy,
18 discontented, frustrated hunters and anglers in here on
19 just access alone. So that the process is not working,
20 at least not in my area it isn't.

21 MR. TUPLING: Mr. Wilmering, the
22 particular open house you are describing was regarding
23 a matter with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans
24 and the experimental lakes area, it was not a timber
25 management planning process and was handled differently

1 by the federal government and our people that were
2 there.

3 You are probably correct in that there
4 may not have been a lot of written notes taken at that,
5 but I would also suggest at this point no decision has
6 been taken whether those particular lakes will be made
7 into sanctuaries.

8 I would also like to comment that -- the
9 comments you made about our District Plan Use
10 Guidelines and access, to my knowledge there are no
11 closed roads in those areas you described. The only
12 closed road in the area is the one that leads to the
13 experimental lakes area which is administered by the
14 Department of Fisheries and Oceans and that is because
15 of a very large world-class research establishment in
16 that area, and I also understand that that road closure
17 is supported by the OFAH.

18 MR. WILMERING: Yes, I recognize that,
19 but I know of roads here that are closed that I have --
20 that just happened -- may I give one example.

21 I went to the -- the gentleman is no
22 longer with the MNR, but I did visit the MNR locally
23 and I went into the office and I said: Give me a list,
24 show me on a map where all the access roads that have
25 been closed. And he said there is only one. Well, I

1 don't know.

2 MR. TUPLING: Sir, I think we are
3 referring to the Dryden District. In the Dusson area
4 there may be closed roads, but in the Dryden District,
5 which the District Land Use Guidelines discuss, I
6 believe there is only the one road.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: There is a gentleman at
8 the back that wishes to comment.

9 Do you wish to comment on something that
10 Mr. Wilmering has dealt with?

11 MR. WISNESKI: Yes. My name is Marvin
12 Wisneski and I run Stanley's West Arm Camp in Vermilion
13 Bay and I was wondering --

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Could you come forward,
15 sir, so we can hear you better, please.

16 MR. WISNESKI: I was wondering where this
17 gentleman got all of his information from?

18 I think I can speak loud enough.

19 MR. FREIDIN: Sounds like you can.

20 MR. WISNESKI: Where this gentleman got
21 all his information in relation to the tourist
22 industry.

23 First of all, I was going to ask Mr.
24 Tupling how many roads were closed for the primary
25 purpose of tourism in this area, and I guess he just

1 answered the question by saying there is only one road
2 and that was the Pine Road and it wasn't designed for
3 tourism, it's not closed for that particular reason.

4 And in this district are there any roads
5 closed for the specific reason of tourism, Mr. Tupling?

6 MR. TUPLING: No, there aren't, just the
7 one you mentioned.

8 MR. WISNESKI: What roads are you
9 referring to, sir, that are so closed that you cannot
10 access?

11 MR. WILMERING: Well, they may not be in
12 this district because I fish in a number of lakes.

13 MR. WISNESKI: And what other districts
14 are you referring to, may I ask? Maybe one of the
15 representatives from that area are here.

16 MR. WILMERING: I don't know what even
17 district it is, it is up Amic Lake way, there is a sign
18 posted at the end of Kepawobik with: No access by
19 motorized vehicle.

20 MR. WISNESKI: Kepawobik Lake. Isn't
21 that in the Dryden District, Mr. Tupling?

22 MR. TUPLING: No, that's not in the
23 Dryden District.

24 MR. WISNESKI: Is that in the Sioux
25 Lookout District?

1 MR. TUPLING: I believe it may be.

2 MR. WISNESKI: Is there a minister from
3 the -- I mean -- I believe there's not.

4 Anyhow, I want to know what the purpose
5 of closing that road was, was that for tourism?

6 The thing that I'm trying to say here is
7 that we are constantly hearing that the tourist
8 industry is getting all these roads closed, and I would
9 like to hear for one that we got closed.

10 And the other comment I would like to ask
11 is: When you mentioned all the fish that the tourist
12 industry was taking, all the residents -- all the
13 non-residents, on what figures are you basing this on,
14 sir?

15 MR. WILMERING: The Ministry's.

16 MR. WISNESKI: The Ministry.

17 MR. WILMERING: It is right in the Dryden
18 District Land Use Guidelines, I believe.

19 MR. WISNESKI: That that huge amount of
20 fish was being taken?

21 MR. WILMERING: That huge amount of fish,
22 that's right.

23 MR. WISNESKI: Well, how many do you
24 take, sir?

25 MR. WILMERING: Well, I took about one

1 pound of them last week.

2 MR. WISNESKI: If you figure out how much
3 money was invested in that amount of fish that was
4 taken it would far exceed whatever you paid for yours,
5 sir.

6 MR. WILMERING: I'm not sure that that's
7 the point. I agree with you in the sense that I am not
8 really after the tourist industry, per se, I am after
9 the process that roads are closed.

10 MR. WISNESKI: Well, again --

11 MR. WILMERING: I am sorry if I gave you
12 that impression. And I know it's like, who do you
13 blame, the guy that comes and collects your taxes or
14 the guy that made, you know...

15 MR. WISNESKI: Made the taxes.

16 MR. WILMERING: Made the taxes.

17 MR. WISNESKI: Thank you, sir.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

19 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, if I just
20 could ask a few questions of the panel, I think
21 addressing the concern raised by Mr. Wilmering, perhaps
22 in relation to other districts and, again, I think I
23 will go to you Mr. Kennedy.

24 In the proposals that are made and which
25 are available to the public at the public information

1 centres, do the proposals deal with roads where they
2 are planned to be constructed, first of all?

3 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, those proposals do
4 deal with access.

5 MR. FREIDIN: And do those proposals also
6 indicate in any way whether the roads will be open to
7 the public or whether there will be restrictions on
8 their use?

9 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. In addition to the
10 location information that I made reference to earlier,
11 the location shown on maps, there is what's called a
12 use management strategy which is a listing of the
13 intended way in which the roads will be kept open or,
14 if a decision was made to -- or a proposal was made to
15 have them closed, that would also be outlined, along
16 with the extent -- excuse me, the extent or time period
17 for which that road would be expected for use.

18 All that kind of information would be
19 included at the time of the information centre along
20 with the location of the road.

21 MR. FREIDIN: And could you advise me:
22 Is there a requirement that every one of the timber
23 management plans that will be prepared in accordance
24 with the process which is being put forward to this
25 Board must have that information, information about the

1 intended use of the road?

2 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it is a requirement
3 that would be required for each one of the 100
4 management units that are in the province and for all
5 new roads that are being proposed. Prior to any final
6 decisions made on their location or their use, that
7 information would be available in a draft form as a
8 proposal for members of the public to comment on.

9 MR. FREIDIN: Now, Mr. Kennedy, you can
10 have a road and you have got to start from somewhere -
11 I'm not talking about building the road - but when you
12 try to make that decision about whether it is going to
13 be closed -- whether there are going to be restrictions
14 on its use or whether it is going to be open, is there
15 any Ministry policy that addresses generally where the
16 roads -- how roads should be dealt with in terms of
17 their use?

18 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, there is. As part of
19 the Ministry's program to ensure that the manner in
20 which access is managed in the province there is a
21 policy which is -- excuse me, there is a series of
22 instructions to MNR staff that ensures that there is
23 public involvement in any road closures that would
24 occur.

25 So if in the intervening years of a

1 timber management plan being in place, if there was a
2 need to close a road for a particular purpose, there
3 would be an element of public consultation, public
4 involvement for that kind of a program if it occurred
5 outside of the timber management planning which also
6 includes that opportunity for public review.

7 MR. FREIDIN: Are you saying that as a
8 general rule then they are open. But if they are to be
9 closed. Public input is required?

10 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, that's a good summary.

11 MR. FREIDIN: And has the Ministry been
12 able -- or made any efforts to determine the percentage
13 of timber management roads which have use management
14 restrictions on them?

15 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I believe they have
16 and I believe a percentage figure was presented to the
17 Board in relation to the evidence given by the panel
18 members that dealt with access.

19 MR. FREIDIN: And, Mr. Chairman, I can
20 advise that the evidence in that regard was that the
21 number of roads which had restrictions on use was 6 per
22 cent of all of the roads.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: I think there is a
24 gentleman back there that wants to ask a question with
25 respect to this evidence.

1 MR. BURGSTALER: I wanted to ask
2 something of Mr. Wilmering, yes, because something that
3 bothers me, we are talking about timber management, is
4 this for northern Ontario or just for the Dryden
5 District?

6 THE CHAIRMAN: It's for all of northern
7 Ontario within the area of the undertaking which
8 stretches across most of the north.

9 MR. BURGSTALER: Mr. Wilmering was asking
10 about Kepawobik Lake, okay. The answer is, it's not in
11 our district, okay, so it's not in the Dryden District,
12 why does Mr. Wilmering go there? That is the thing
13 that we hear, because when we do speak to the Ministry
14 you get sent to Sioux Lookout, from Sioux Lookout you
15 get sent to Ignace or whichever, you know, in the
16 meantime everything is closed up and nothing you can do
17 about it.

18 There is the thing that someone here
19 should be able to give Mr. Wilmering an answer about
20 that road, why is it closed, why is it open for
21 fly-ins, why can't we get in there?

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that the
23 Ministry witnesses are attempting to address that to
24 the extent that their specific knowledge allows them
25 to.

1 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, I can advise
2 that it is my information that the Kepawobik Road in
3 the Sioux Lookout District does have restrictions on
4 use. I don't know whether the sole reason is to
5 protect tourism concerns, but it is my information that
6 that is at least one of the reasons for the
7 restrictions on the use of that road. I can't provide
8 any other details. That is the extent of the
9 information that I have at this time.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

11 Are there any other members of the public
12 that wish to address these questions raised by Mr.
13 Wilmering?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you, Mr. Wilmering.

16 MR. WILMERING: Thank you.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other
18 members of the public that wish to address the Board on
19 any other subject tonight with respect to this
20 undertaking?

21 MR. FREIDIN: Could I have one moment,
22 Mr. Chairman.

23 ---Discussion off the record

24 MR. FREIDIN: I am just wondering, Mr.
25 Chairman, if I could ask Mr. Tupling to perhaps address

1 the question I think which was raised by Mrs. Koven I
2 think as a result of Mr. Wilmering's comments about
3 cottage lots.

4 I think his comment was that remote
5 cottage lots -- remoteness is not guaranteed and I
6 think he indicated, but it's a -- not the case, it's a
7 hallowed term regarding tourist operators or tourist
8 operations.

9 And I am just wondering, Mr. Tupling,
10 whether you can shed any light on that particular
11 situation, remote cottage lots on the one hand and
12 tourism on the other in relation to this issue?

13 MR. TUPLING: A number of years ago the
14 Ministry had a policy of allowing remote cottages,
15 which simply meant that one or two sites on a lake may
16 be identified where a person could go in and build a
17 cottage, there was usually always no road access to
18 these places, that is why they were called remote
19 sites, they were usually a boat-in type of cottages.

20 And in the leasing arrangement for those
21 sites we specifically put in there that remoteness was
22 not guaranteed, and I believe that is what Mr.
23 Wilmering is referring to.

24 In the other instance I believe he's
25 trying to infer that the tourist industry does have

1 some right of remoteness and the number of tourist
2 operators that come forth to me with concerns over
3 access roads, I am sure they don't believe they have
4 any security of remoteness and indeed I think many
5 tourist operators would argue that they have had
6 problems in this regard.

7 So I don't believe that there is any
8 security of remoteness in any business, but the
9 Ministry does try its best to secure the values where
10 we can.

11 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure
12 if anyone else -- pardon me, if there is no one else
13 that wants to address the Board, there is some matter
14 that I would like to address.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Are there any
16 other members of the public that wish to address the
17 Board?

18 (no response)

19 Go ahead, Mr. Freidin.

20 MR. FREIDIN: All right. It relates to
21 the submission of Mr. Wogenstahl this afternoon, he's
22 the gentleman who was concerned about the cuttings to
23 the road.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

25 MR. FREIDIN: On highway, I think it was

1 Highway 512 -- 502. Mr. Kennedy had a discussion with
2 Mr. Wogenstahl after the session and we have been able
3 to pull together the information regarding Mr.
4 Wogenstahl's concern. And I think, in addition, Mr.
5 Kennedy, in an attempt to be fair, will also perhaps
6 indicate or expand on the concern that Mr. Wogenstahl
7 had as it was related to him and address that matter.

8 I would suggest that it would be an
9 appropriate procedure to deal with providing the answer
10 in this fashion; firstly, the other people who are here
11 will have an opportunity to hear the response; second,
12 I think we will be able to provide a transcript of the
13 actual response to Mr. Wogenstahl with an appropriate
14 covering letter and in that way satisfy Mr.
15 Wogenstahl's concern, I think the concern of the Board
16 to be advised of how that matter did in fact develop.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. I think it
18 would be in order to put that on the record.

19 Mr. Kennedy?

20 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. As we
21 broke earlier this afternoon for the dinner break I had
22 an opportunity to speak to Mr. Wogenstahl and had a
23 discussion with him for several minutes.

24 He indicated to me that he had made
25 reference to the cuts along Highway 502 as an example

1 of a concern that he has. The concern that he has is
2 one that in the manner in which MNR addresses tourism
3 concerns through the use of the tourism guidelines.

4 It's his view that buffers of a set
5 distance for highways and lakes would be a more
6 appropriate way to deal with tourism concerns rather
7 than the use of guidelines.

8 We had continued discussions for several
9 moments and he had two specific points that he had made
10 to me. One was that a use of a specific buffer
11 distance would allow him some insurance in knowing that
12 that set distance would be a given in all management
13 units and this would allow him the opportunity of not
14 attending information centres to review specific
15 proposals as he would know that there was a set
16 distance on each highway and each lakeshore.

17 He also suggested that if cuts were to
18 occur to highways that it would be advisable to have a
19 sign erected that would explain the situation. In this
20 case he was making reference to his knowledge that
21 there were budworm problems in northwestern Ontario and
22 he felt that visitors should be apprised of that
23 situation.

24 We also discussed the location of the
25 example that he had made reference to, and the example

1 of the cuts occurring on the Manitou Highway or Highway
2 502 were in the Fort Frances District.

3 Over the dinner break I have had the
4 opportunity to speak to the District Manager from the
5 Fort Frances District, that is the MNR District Manager
6 as well as a company forester, I caught him at dinner
7 time in Fort Frances and was able to get some
8 additional information.

9 He has indicated to me that there are
10 three cuts that have occurred adjacent to the highway
11 in the Manitou Forest in the last year and a half. He
12 also indicated that all of those cuts are in approved
13 timber management plans that have had an element of
14 public review.

15 I have some notes on each of the three
16 areas that I think you may be interested in. The first
17 area, which is the larger of the three, is an area
18 where there has been some spruce budworm damage since
19 1982. There have been repeated defoliation of the area
20 and it was felt that it was necessary to enter into a
21 salvage operation of that area and, as a result, this
22 area was proposed in a -- in 1986 as part of a timber
23 management plan which was for the period 1987-92.

24 The proposals were put forward at an
25 information centre of the kind that I have described

1 earlier and there was some public input received, in
2 this case from a tourist operator who had indicated
3 that he thought it was a good idea that the area be
4 cleaned up as a result of the budworm damage.

5 I was also made aware of the fact that
6 there are several cottages nearby this area and there
7 had been no specific input received from individuals
8 who own those cottages as a result of a portion of area
9 that was not part of the forest management agreement
10 directly adjacent to those cottage lots.

11 The area that has -- excuse me, the area
12 that has been harvested in total is approximately 4- to
13 500 hectares in size. It is a long and narrow cut and
14 consequently is adjacent to the highway for
15 approximately two miles. That distance and the
16 configuration of the cut is a result of the stand
17 conditions. The balsam fir, black spruce and white
18 spruce that comprise that stand are all species that
19 are subject to defoliation by spruce budworm and, as
20 part of the salvage harvest operation, the entire
21 stands were harvested.

22 There has been somewhat of vacations to
23 that harvest block for other wildlife values and it was
24 difficult for me to gain an appreciation of those
25 without having a map in front of me. I have been

1 advised that there are breaks in that cut and the total
2 gross area is in the neighbourhood of 4- to 500
3 hectares.

4 Harvesting of that block began in April
5 of 1987 and continued until December of '88. The area
6 has been site prepared in January of '89 to March of
7 1989 using a tractor and the method of site preparation
8 is blading as there is a fair amount of competition on
9 this particular site.

10 And in the spring of this year there was
11 an active regeneration program involving the planting
12 of 850,000 trees; a combination of red pine, black
13 spruce, white spruce, and jack pine bareroot stock.

14 The area has drawn some attention from
15 individuals and the district manager has been
16 approached -- or, excuse me, was approached by a
17 tourist operator that is remote from this area and who
18 had made inquiries to the district manager as to what
19 had taken place in this area, I would suggest similar
20 to the concern that Mr. Wogenstahl had raised.

21 In the discussions with the district
22 manager this tourist operator had suggested that a
23 sign may be an appropriate way of advising people as to
24 what has occurred in that area and, as a result, a sign
25 has been erected this spring. I understand it was

1 erected within five days of the tourist outfitter
2 recommending this action and the sign reads:
3 Reforested Area, harvested in 1988, planted in 1989,
4 and I have been advised by the district manager for
5 Fort Frances that there have been no other concerns
6 raised since the erection of that sign.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Has the Ministry ever put
8 in signs of this nature before, or is this something
9 new?

10 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I have seen signs of
11 this nature in many parts of the province, particularly
12 on well-travelled roads. I would characterize it as
13 not being a common practice because of the large number
14 of areas that are planted and are seeded and are in the
15 various stages of renewal, but it has -- I have seen it
16 on many travelled corridors.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: But for something that is
18 somewhat, if I might describe it, as unusual in the
19 sense that it is right adjacent to a highway for a
20 fairly continuous stretch, would it not make sense to
21 put in the reason such as harvested because of spruce
22 budworm damage, or harvested due to defoliation and
23 then say replanted as you did?

24 MR. KENNEDY: It would certainly provide
25 additional information and I think there would be an

1 interest in the public.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Because the sign doesn't
3 indicate why you harvested and whether or not it is
4 something that is due to an unusual circumstance.

5 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, and it also may be
6 worth putting on an indication of where further
7 additional information could be obtained in such an
8 event.

9 'It reminds me, Mr. Chairman, of signs
10 that I have seen on Highway 17 between Vermilion Bay
11 and Kenora where, as a result of large forest fires, it
12 is common practice to put up signs that involve our
13 prevention program, to cut down on the number of
14 man-caused fires where we often follow up with an
15 indication of the kind of renewal activities that
16 Natural Resources staff and company staff do take on
17 areas that have been depleted naturally.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

19 MR. KENNEDY: The two other areas that I
20 have been made aware of --

21 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman - just perhaps
22 before you even go on to that matter - I could just
23 bring to your attention that the Timber Management
24 Guidelines for the Protection of Tourism Values which
25 does provide direction indicates that signage is a

1 matter that could be considered and be used in
2 appropriate circumstances.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

4 MR. FREIDIN: Page 65.

5 MR. KENNEDY: The two other areas that I
6 was made aware of are very similar in nature although
7 they are quite some distance apart. The first area is
8 100 hectares in size, the second area is 700(sic)
9 hectares in size.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, what was the first
11 number, Mr. Kennedy?

12 MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. The first
13 number is 100 hectares in size.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

15 MR. KENNEDY: And the second number is 70
16 hectares in size. The areas are comprised mainly of
17 jack pine and they were harvested in 1987 and 1988
18 respectfully. One area has received site preparation
19 with a piece of equipment that is known as a power disk
20 trencher in 1988, and the other area was site prepared
21 with equipment that is referred to as barrels and
22 chains in 1989.

23 The first area of 100 hectares, as I
24 didn't mention, was seeded in March of '89 so, as a
25 result, is in the process of regeneration now. The

1 second area of 70 hectares will be seeded during this
2 coming winter.

3 And, Mr. Chairman, those are the notes
4 that I have been able to assemble on the areas that
5 were referred to by Mr. Wogenstahl.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. And you will
7 be reducing, I take it, this to writing and responding
8 to this gentleman by letter?

9 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, and I think perhaps we
10 will include a copy of the transcript to have him view
11 the words as they were spoken today.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

13 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, there are two
14 other matters I think it would be useful to have
15 addressed because I think -- I wouldn't be surprised,
16 based on my experience being involved in this process
17 if, you know, some people don't perhaps fully
18 understand why the Ministry has moved away from having
19 standard width buffers around lakes and there has been
20 evidence in relation to that matter, as you know, and I
21 think it might be useful just for advising the public
22 that are here, if I could have that issue addressed
23 firstly by Mr. Clark to explain why the Ministry in
24 fact uses variable width reserves in terms of dealing
25 with tourism concerns as opposed to the standard, and I

1 would also want Mr. Kennedy to indicate why, from a
2 timber management point of view, activities do occur
3 within what used to be buffers in certain
4 circumstances.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we can address that
6 but, as you can probably appreciate, it has been
7 addressed at some length at the Thunder Bay hearings.

8 Is there anybody present in the room that
9 would like to hear this explanation, if we can keep it
10 brief?

11 (no response)

12 Nobody is clammering for that information
13 which I think is explained at length in the transcripts
14 and has been covered before, so I don't think at this
15 time, Mr. Freidin, we want to further burden people
16 with the material that they would have to read,
17 particularly in the instance where nobody present in
18 the room really wants that explanation.

19 MR. FREIDIN: I wouldn't want the
20 explanation to be given if no one was interested. I
21 just thought I would make the suggestion in case there
22 was somebody who was.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

24 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further to be

1 dealt with at this session?

2 (applause in the background)

6 Firstly, Mr. Wilmering mentioned at the
7 outset of his remarks his feeling that unfortunately
8 members of the public felt intimidated with the process
9 to the point that they were reluctant to appear.

I think those of you who have attended
this session, which is the first of the sessions
outside of the formal daily sessions, wherever they may
occur in the future, have appreciated I hope the
Board's efforts to make such a session as
non-intimidating as possible.

16 We do want to hear the views from the
17 public, we must apologize to some extent for the
18 formality of the proceedings, but I think it is
19 important for people to understand that we are a
20 quasi-judicial body who are entrusted under the
21 legislation to make a decision in connection with this
22 application which will, in fact, affect the rights of
23 parties.

24 We don't just issue a report which then
25 is acted upon by another body, we actually issue a

1 decision on the application with or without conditions
2 and, as such, there are certain formalities that we
3 must observe which include a formal proceeding which
4 allows, in terms of fairness, everyone an opportunity
5 to both address the Board and to question the testimony
6 and evidence given by others.

7 Notwithstanding that, when we do deal
8 with the public at a session such as this we certainly
9 want to encourage everyone to come out and make their
10 views known.

11 It is very difficult for the Board to be
12 in a position to deliberate on matters that the general
13 public have not put before the Board in some fashion
14 and, if they haven't put it before the Board in terms
15 of belonging to one of the groups who are formally
16 represented before the Board, then we do rely to a
17 large extent on the general public coming out and
18 addressing us on your concerns.

19 And I do hope that Mr. Wilmering's
20 experience here tonight has at least indicated to him
21 that it is very possible and indeed encouraged for all
22 members of the public to come forward and put their
23 views to the Board. And we shall endeavour to listen
24 carefully to these concerns and, where we feel that
25 points have been raised that are of concern to the

1 Board as well and we want further clarification, I
2 think you have seen from the proceedings that we do not
3 hesitate to question either the panel, the parties or
4 the person making the representations in the first
5 place.

6 The second thing I would like to say is
7 that, on behalf of the Board, we want to thank the
8 residents and citizens of Dryden for extending the
9 hospitality to us that they have and we do hope that
10 you have found these proceedings to be both informative
11 and, to some extent, have been such that they can
12 provide some answers to your concerns.

13 Thank you again for coming out, and we
14 will now adjourn the proceedings for tonight and we
15 will be adjourning the hearing to Thunder Bay
16 commencing next Tuesday.

17 Thank you.

18 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 8:05 p.m., to be
19 reconvened on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1989, commencing
20 at 8:30 a.m.

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